The New-York Times.

VOL. VII....NO. 1948. | NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1857. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Two Days Later from the Expedition to Utah.

Interesting Details of the Movements of the Army.

Engagements with Mormon Troops—Prisoners Captured—the Army Gone into Winter Quarters.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP OF THE ARMY OF UTAH, HAM'S FORK OF GREEN RIVER, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

The game is settled. BRIGHAM YOUNG has decided the question, that so many persons have so long speculated upon—that is, what the Mormons intended doing, and what would be the best policy for the Government to pursue with regard to them. Colonel ALEXANDER received to-day a copy of BRIGHAM's proclamation, which he issued to the Mormons.

On the 5th inst., the 5th Infantry reached Black's Fork. On the way the guides found a trail of some 400 Mormons. The Colonel sent back that night an express to Green River, to warn the trains of the danger. Early the next morning three teamsters arrived in camp, and reported that two trains of fifty-eight wagons were burned up. It seems the trains reached the river the same day we left. In the night, these three men were about three miles from the camp, herding the cattle, when they suddenly heard a great noise at the trains, and immediately the wagons commenced burning. The men immediately fled, leaving the cattle. The Colonel felt very uneasy at this intelligence, but found no used men to look after them. We reached the camp of the 10th Infantry and of PHELPS' Battery of Artillery on the evening of the 6th. Capt. REED's Battery of Artillery overtook the 5th Infantry, and came up with it. In the evening the express man who had been sent to warn the trains came in. He says he reached the trains between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. The two trains were encamped some 400 yards apart. He found all the men asleep. He awoke the wagon-master and got something to eat. Just as he had finished eating, a body of Mormons came out from the willows on the river bank, and surrounded the train; they then went to each wagon and awakened the men, and then set fire to every one of them. After the wagons were burned, they gave the teamsters six days' provisions and let them go. They took from the wagons all the arms and ammunition, and provisions enough for the men. Everything else was destroyed. They also took the mules and horses. The teamsters say that the party which surrounded the wagons consisted of about 80 men, but that there were from three to four hundred around the camp a short distance off. They had mules with them that belonged to the rear train, and the probability is that it was burned up first. The Mormons inquired particularly about MAGRAW, and swore they would catch and kill him. We fear that all the provision trains between this and the South Pass are destroyed, and that all the trains now on the road, and perhaps the Governor and other officers will fall into the hands of the Mormons, for we are not apprised of there being but two companies of infantry between here and Fort Laramie, and the Mormons are strong enough to whip them; all the trains on the road being off their guard will fall an easy prey.

Late advices received from Fort Bridger state that there is at that place and at Fort Supply 1,500 armed men encamped, all the women and children having been sent into Salt Lake City.

Mr. ROUP, agent for RUSSELL & WARDELL, Government freighters, went into Salt Lake City about the middle of last month to buy provisions for his teamsters. This proclamation was issued the day he left, and BRIGHAM gave him the following passport:

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Sept. 16, 1857.

To Whom it may Concern:

The bearer, Mr. ROUP, agent for RUSSELL & WARDELL, may have business to transact in the city, or other portions of the Territory.

Therefore, I wish Mr. ROUP to have the privilege of passing anywhere in the Territory, where his business may call him, unmolested.

This pass will also extend to any one of his men whom he may wish to send on business legitimately belonging to his operations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor,
Ex-Officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

Mr. ROUP says that Mr. WILSON, the Clerk in the office of the Surveyor General in Salt Lake City, had fled for his life, and it was supposed he had taken refuge among the Indians of the Pelenete band. The office was left unprotected, and probably may be ransacked and destroyed. JESSE JONES who had been for some time one of the conductors of MAGRAW's mail train between Independence and Salt Lake, went to Fort Bridger to look after some flour which Mr. ROUP had purchased there. The Mormons arrested him and when last seen they were about taking him to Salt Lake in irons. A French Mountaineer just from Bridger says that JONES bid him farewell and told him he never expected to return. He had heavy chains on his hands and feet. JONES is a brave, determined man, particularly hated by the Mormons for having defied their power and conducted from the Territory the train that left there last Spring with the Government officers, who were flying to escape death. A few days since Mr. ROUP received the following letter from D. H. WELLS:

FORT BRIDGER, Sept. 30, 1857.

MR. ROUP—Sir: Should the troops undertake to move into the city or settlements, they will be met with a determined resistance. You will therefore see that to be with them might involve a total destruction of your men, and will take such measures for their safety as you shall deem proper. Mr. JONES returned to the city. One of the teams loaded with flour for you mistook the road, and went back. The amount of flour can be furnished from this place, and will be forwarded to you. I am, your friend,

DANIEL H. WELLS.
Lieutenant-General Commanding Nauvoo Legion.

What impudence! he says JONES returned to the city, without saying *how*. Mr. SIMPSON, wagon-master of the rear train, which was burnt on the Sandy, arrived in camp on the evening of the 7th. He reports that on the morning of the 6th his train was corraled at the last crossing of the Big Sandy, about five miles from [Green] River, that about 9 o'clock in the morning, just as he had sent his cattle into the hills for grass, a band of Mormons surrounded the train, disarmed the men and burnt up all but two of the wagons with their contents; these two wagons were saved through the firmness of Mr. SIMPSON, who insisted that they should [illegible] provisions for his men to return to the States. [illegible] to his camp while [illegible] was on the Sweet Water, and remained [illegible] that he was from California [illegible] the States; that he had wintered in Salt Lake City; he cursed and d—d the Mormons [illegible], and when he went off begged provisions enough to last him to Laramie. In this way the Mormons have been collecting information [illegible] all Summer. SMITH said that [illegible] they were going back on the road to [illegible] said that Livingston and [illegible] five wagons is only thirty miles back, and that they would burn it up that night, and also that a special party had gone to capture MAGRAW, dead or alive.

CAMP OF THE ARMY OF UTAH, HAM'S FORK OF GREEN RIVER, Oct. 20, 1857.

On the 10th inst. Mr. PERRY, who has a train of merchandise *en route* for Salt Lake City, came into camp from below. He left a party of MAGRAW's train on the Sweet Water waiting for provisions. [illegible], the P. M., with his train, were with them. Mr. FICKLIN, an agent of MAGRAW's, passed down and conveyed the news of the burning of the trains by the Mormons. The trains below will, therefore, be on their guard. Mr. PERRY was accompanied by two men. They were stopped by the Mormons and closely questioned, but finally suffered to pass on.

On the same day (the 10th inst.) an express from BRIGHAM YOUNG came into camp. They brought with them a full file of the Deseret *News* and other papers, with a note from Col. ALEXANDER, saying that he sent them, hoping that in the absence of news from the States, they would tend to relieve the monotony of camp life. I learn that the object of the express was to make a proposal that the mail which is on the way should be delivered to BRIGHAM's agent at the Territorial line, and let him carry it into the city.

On the 11th the whole command left their camp and proceeded up Ham's Fork nineteen miles. The grass had been burnt nearly all the way. We camped on a small spot which the fire had spared. GEORGE and JEFFERSON HICKMAN, brothers of BILL HICKMAN, came to the train while on its march this day, with a note from BILL to Mr. PERRY, requesting an interview on Green River to settle some business matters which he had left in HICKMAN's hands for settlement when he was a merchant in Salt Lake City. After consulting with Mr. PERRY, the commandant had them arrested as spies. It snowed nearly all day, but melted as it fell. On the 12th we continued our march up Ham's Fork. After camping for the night, we were surprised by the intelligence that the Mormons, under the lead of LOT SMITH and PORTER ROCKWELL, had taken some 800 head of cattle, being principally those that belonged to the trains lately burnt, together with a large number of beef cattle, within three miles of camp. The men in charge of the cattle were allowed to come in. BILL HICKMAN sent word by them that if his brothers were not released within five days he would scalp a dozen soldiers for it; and SMITH and PORTER declared that if the command persisted in advancing they should all be slaughtered.

The prisoners were searched, and a belt was found on one of them which was identified as belonging to an artilleryman who had been missing for several days. The prisoners stated that the man passed Fort Bridger on his way to Salt Lake, and there exchanged belts with him.

Oct. 15.—Continued up Ham's Fork for the last three days; route very rough; and camped about four miles below the California Road (Babbitt's Cut-off.) Yesterday JEFFERSON HICKMAN was released, and sent with an express to BRIGHAM. An express was also sent to Col. JOHNSON, informing him of our movements. The advance party this morning nearly captured some Mormons, who were setting fire to the grass in this bottom. It has been decided to remain here until we receive some intelligence from Col. JOHNSON and the trains on the road.

Oct. 16.—A party of about 100 mounted volunteers, (soldiers and teamsters,) under the command of Capt. MARCY, of the 5th Infantry, left camp this morning at daylight, for the purpose of exploring the country between this and Muddy Creek, (a stream midway between this point and Fort Bridger,) Capt. NEAL and Lieutenants BANTCHARD, LEWIS and LYNDE, of the 5th, and Lieut. GORE, of the 10th Infantry, accompanied him. They had not gone more than two miles from camp before a party of 55 Mormons came suddenly upon them from the rear. Our party immediately formed on a hill-side, and the Mormons drew up in a line, two deep, within about 150 yards. Their Captain then advanced half way, and held a talk with Capt. MARCY. He declared it to be the purpose of the Mormons *to resist any attempt on the part of the United States troops to advance, and also that it was by Brigham's order that the trains had been burnt.*

After this parley they were permitted to move off unmolested. They had not gone far before they commenced shaking their blankets, yelling loud curses and shouts of defiance. *The animals of our party were so weak that pursuit would have been useless.*

Soon after some men of our party, headed by JIM BAKER, an old mountaineer and guide, for the command, rose to the top of a hill and discovered the Mormons at the foot, on the bank of a creek. The Mormons no sooner saw them than one of them fired, whereupon our party returned the fire, wounding one and putting them all to flight, they no doubt supposing that our whole party were upon them. BAKER pursued them more than a mile, and found scattering along the route several packages of provisions which had been dropped in their hasty flight.

Our party arrived at Lower Springs, about 12 miles from Ham's Fork. Soon after starting on our return to camp we surprised a party of five Mormons, who were carrying supplies to the party seen in the morning, two of whom were captured, and proved to be the leaders and important personages. They gave their names as Colonel TAYLOR and Adjutant STOWELL. Their pack animals (three mules and two horses) were captured, with their loading, some 600 lbs. flour and other provisions.

Important dispatches were found upon the person of TAYLOR, from Lieutenant-General WELLS, at Fort Bridger, *directing all the parties in the neighborhood of Green River to return and concentrate in advance of the troops* on Bear River, and stating that there were some 800 United States Dragoons on their way to reinforce our command. They were further directed to burn the grass, steal the animals, fell trees in our path, and in every possible manner annoy us by night and by day.

In consequence of this information, Captain MARCY was sent back (Oct. 18) with two companies, to meet Colonel JOHNSON, as we apprehend that our expresses may have been captured, and it was also decided that we should return and *go into Winter quarters* on Henry's Fork of Green River, as the cattle and mules of the command were very weak. Soon after Captain MARCY had left, two express-men came into camp bringing word from BRIGHAM YOUNG, the purport of it being that he did not blame the officers and soldiers, as they were merely tools in the hands of a corrupt Government, and had to obey its orders, &c., &c. He also advised us to place all the women and children with the command in a train separate from the others, as he wished, by all means, to spare *them.*

In the evening two express-men came in from Colonel JOHNSON, who was at the last crossing of the Sweet Water, waiting for all the trains to come up. He sent orders for our command to return to Green River, and there await his arrival. An express was sent recalling Captain MARCY, who returned the next morning.

We were visited by a severe snow-storm the previous night, which continued until noon of the following day; the snow fell to the depth of about 8 inches. Some 30 mules and horses died in the night from the cold. The next day, Oct. 19, we began our return march.

On the evening of the 21st of October one of the wagon-masters, belonging to the ox trains, was taken prisoner by the Mormons, while he was out hunting cattle. The next evening about 30 Mormons came to a hill near the camp, and sent in a note by the teamster whom they had taken prisoner the previous evening, stating that they wished Colonel TAYLOR in exchange. Their request was not complied with, and no answer returned.

On the 26th an express came in from Colonel JOHNSON, bringing the news that all but one of the trains had arrived; that the Dragoons were still behind, but were expected up every day, and that he would start on the 27th, and come directly to Green River and Black's Fork, and we were directed to return to that place and await his arrival.

On the 27th and 28th the command traveled down the fork some 12 miles.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 21 Wall-st., and 161 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Governor Walker—The Reasons Assigned.

The Foreign Appointments—Senator Douglas' Enabling Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Governor WALKER will, to-morrow, send in his resignation, accompanied by an elaborate letter to the Secretary of State, setting forth his reasons. These are, substantially—that the President has reversed his policy of letting the people of Kansas decide their domestic institutions for themselves, to carry out which WALKER accepted the place; that he (WALKER) cannot conscientiously follow the President's instructions under the new policy as developed in the Message; that it is the President's right to decide upon his own policy, and, therefore, that the Governor, when unable to obey, has no alternative but resignation.

The President anticipates the resignation, and is much disturbed in consequence of the reasons to be assigned.

Governor WALKER has been confined to his room by illness since his return.

Senator PUGH has expressed his determination to sustain the President's policy in Kansas.

The President is now considering his list of Foreign appointments to send to the Senate. The Missions to England, France and Spain are not likely to be settled at present. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Governor WALKER will, according to the assertions of his most intimate friends, soon withdraw altogether from the Governorship of Kansas, and will, in tendering his resignation to the President, state his reasons for this course, designing, however, not to use any language which may have a tendency to disturb their present friendly personal relations.

Judge DOUGLAS' bill, although similar in its details to that of Mr. TOOMBS', contains the additional clause, that the Constitution, when formed by the Convention, must be submitted entire to the people of Kansas.

Some of the Senators are preparing speeches on the Kansas question.

Senator GWIN has received a large number of letters from California, in which the writers express an intense desire to be mustered into the service of the United States against the Mormons, who, it is mentioned, have emissaries throughout that State, and are meditating most serious mischief.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Hon. WILLIAM C. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, the new Governor of Nebraska, was appointed on the strength of an avowal to the President, thrice repeated, that he was opposed to the Administration policy on the Lecompton Constitution in Kansas.

The Administration fear that the Pro-Slavery men in Kansas may adopt the Pro-Slavery clause at the polls, and send it here with the Lecompton Constitution. Eight smart wire-pullers were dispatched to the Territory to prevent this.

Hon. HENRY D. GILPIN, of Philadelphia, who was Attorney-General under President VAN BUREN, is talked of for Minister to England.

The Southern fire-eaters, here and elsewhere, are denouncing DOUGLAS as a "Black Republican," and threaten him with assassination. But he heeds not their threats and denounces their policy. He will offer the Toombs' bill at the earliest opportunity, with a provision to submit it to the people of Kansas, and if that is rejected, he will offer any other plan that may defeat the Lecompton Constitution. The harder he is pressed the pluckier he is. He defends the course of Acting-Gov. STANTON in calling an extra session of the Legislature.

Gov. WALKER was to have had an interview with the President yesterday, but was prevented by illness which has confined him to his room.

Mr. DEXTER, a Buchanan Democrat, arrived here from Kansas last evening. He left Lawrence on the 4th instant, the day after Acting-Governor STANTON issued his proclamation calling a special session of the Territorial Legislature. He says the rejoicing over the fact was very great, and was participated in by the *Democrats* as well as the Free-State men. It was the only thing that could be done to avert a civil war, and he adds that so great was the indignation manifested by all parties, upon hearing that the President had sanctioned the Lecompton Constitution, and so thankful were they all towards STANTON for the noble part he had taken in responding to the wishes of the people, that he fears for the safety of Colonel DENVER. He thinks they wont let him act unless the excitement is somewhat allayed before he reaches there. H.

The Contest for the House Printing—The New Hall—Provision for the Press—Col. Sumner, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

Troubles never come singly. The administration was badly beaten in the House contest over the Printer, and a Douglas combination slipped in and carried off this the most valuable spoil in the gift of the party. Now again there is danger in the Senate—the Executive citadel. Colonel HARRIS, of the U. S. A., is the Administration candidate for Printer, with even more of Executive favor at his back than WENDELL had, for the reason, as is understood, that the Assistant-Secretary of State, Mr. APPLETON, is a prospective partner of the Colonel in the event of success. This doubtless accounts for Mr. APPLETON's willingness to retire from the *Union* some months ago, and take upon himself his perplexing and responsible duties in the State Department, with the miserably insufficient salary attached to the position of Assistant-Secretary. If the rumor is true, Mr. BUCHANAN will bring every point to bear to secure the success of the *Union* candidate, but it is doubtful whether he will not be beaten, for the contest has taken somewhat the shape of a preliminary Democratic fight against the Administration. Mr. BANKS, of the *Southside Democrat*, is a candidate against the *Union*, and will be supported by the Douglas men on one side, and such "independent" supporters of the President as Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, and JEFF. DAVIS. Had the caucus been held to-day, he would have been nominated by a majority of two. Mr. SLIDELL, who is hard to beat in managing desperate cases of this sort, discovered the ambuscade in time to beat a retreat. He procured a postponement of the caucus until Wednesday next; and meantime every possible effort will be made to fix affairs all right for HARRIS and APPLETON, with what success time only can determine. The chances favor BANKS.

The House did a sensible thing to-day in voting to go into the new Hall of Representatives on Wednesday next. The architect or the superintendent of construction, Capt. MEIGS, is guilty of a remarkable oversight in providing no accommodations whatever for the Press. To your correspondent personally it is matter of little importance; but there are quite a number of gentlemen connected with the distant Press, to whom desks, where they can write while within hearing of the proceedings, is an absolute necessity. At least half of the gallery immediately above the Speaker's desk should be appropriated to and suitably fitted up for, this purpose. Every genuine member of the Press will rejoice that in the new Hall there will be no necessity for having correspondents' seats upon the floor of the House—for this privilege is availed of in numerous cases by disreputable hangers-on of the Press, who have no recognized position in the profession, but who succeed—under cover of writing an occasional free letter to some country journal—in getting access to the floor, really for the purpose of boring members in behalf of the schemes for which they undertake to lobby. The effect of their conduct in this respect, in times past, has been to reflect discredit upon the entire profession, for the mass of people are apt to judge the entire class of "letter-writers" by the miserable pretenders who thus approach members of Congress to beg, coax or buy their votes where they can succeed in corrupting them, or to cultivate relations of seeming intimacy with them on which to trade outside. Better a thousand times that all should be excluded than that this abuse should continue; and if the door could be closed sometimes with discretion, upon ex-members of Congress and an occasional Ex-Minister to Foreign Courts, who use their privilege of the floor for improper lobby purposes, the morals of Congress would be improved not a little.

While upon this subject let me refer to the case of a once "regular" and now occasional Washington Correspondent of one of your cotemporaries—whose editor daily informs the world of his own honesty and as often issues unsupported libels on the character of others—who flocked hither with other human vultures at the meeting of Congress, to pick up a few fragments from the sewers of Congressional corruption. In times past he boasted of "controlling" seventy members of the House, besides the columns of your cotemporary, which you may remember he threatened to bring down upon the Woodworth Patentees a year ago, because they wouldn't fee him—a threat which the *Herald* certainly seemed to vindicate just afterwards. This year "our correspondent" is a trifle more modest. He claims to carry only five members in his breeches' pocket now; and these he proposed to sell out the other day to a candidate for the printing, after an eloquent dissertation upon the value of his wares, which would have done no discredit to an auctioneer at a genuine slave-mart. The candidate concluded not to buy; and now this owner of "free white citizens" is industriously engaged in firing newspaper broadsides at the man who declined his offered trade. If the proofs are wanted, they shall be forthcoming.

You will have noticed that confirmation is published of my statement that Colonel SUMNER had been found, by the Court-Martial which tried him, "*not guilty*" upon every charge affecting his personal character. The triviality of the charges of unmilitary conduct on which he was found guilty, may be inferred from the fact that the entire penalty was remitted at once by General PERSIFER F. SMITH, whose feelings are not personally very kind towards the colonel. It is true that Colonel SUMNER has in turn preferred charges against Major DEAS.

The opening of the *National Hotel*—delayed long after the appointed time in consequence of non-arrival of the furniture—has taken place at last, and already it is filling up rapidly. In all its appointments it is fully equal to any similar establishment in New-York, and its table can be excelled in no city of the Union. Among the present guests are Senators HALE, CRITTENDEN and FITCH; Representatives BURLINGAME, UNDERWOOD, DURFEE, GROW, TAPPAN, CRAGIN and others. Your correspondent has also resumed his quarters, and may be found there when required. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Mr. HALE announced, in appropriate terms, the decease of his late colleague, Senator BELL, who died during the recess of Congress.

Messrs. FESSENDEN and SEWARD also delivered eulogies, and after the adoption of the customary resolutions of respect, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The testimony in the contested election cases from Ohio and Nebraska was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Senate's resolutions of respect for the memory of Senator BELL were received, and Mr. TAPPAN delivered a eulogy.

Messrs. COLFAX and WASHBURN, of Maine, severally paid tribute to the memory of their late friend, and the House then adjourned.

The Senate Standing Committees.

A dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun* gives the following as the probable arrangement of the Standing Committees of the Senate:

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward and Foot.
Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Riggs, Fessenden and Cameron.
Commerce—Messrs. Clay, Benjamin, Bigler, Toombs, Reid, Allen and Hamlin.
Military Affairs—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Iverson, Broderick, Wilson and King.
Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Thomson, of New-Jersey, Slidell, Allen, Hammond, Bell, of Tennessee, and Hale.
Judiciary—Messrs. Bayard, Toombs, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Collamer and Trumbull.
Post-Offices and Post-Roads.—Messrs. Yulee, Bigler, Gwin, Fitch, Henderson, Collamer and Dixon.
Public Lands.—Messrs. Stuart, Johnson, Pugh, R. W. Johnson, Broderick, Foster and Harlan.
Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Benjamin, Biggs, Thompson, of Kentucky, Kennedy and Durkee.
Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Sebastian, Brown, Reid, Fitch, Bell, of Tennessee, Houston and Doolittle.
Pensions.—Messrs. Jones, Thomson, of New-Jersey, Clay, Bates, Thompson, of Kentucky, Foster and King.
Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Evans, Bates, Crittenden, Wilson and Durkee.
Claims—Messrs. Iverson, Mallory, Polk, Bell of N. H., and Simmons.
District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Mason, Johnson of Tenn., Henderson, Kennedy, Hamlin and Chandler.
Patents and Patent Offices—Messrs. Reid, Evans, Yulee, Simmons and Trumbull.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Hunter, Davis, Douglas and Hale.
Territories—Messrs. Douglas, Jones, Sebastian, Fitzgerald, Green, Sumner and Wade.
Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Wright, Bigler, and Harlan.
Audit and Control of Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Evans, Wright and Dixon.
Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Jones, Brown and Doolittle.
Printing—Messrs. Johnson, Fitzpatrick and Fessenden.
Library—Messrs. Pearce, Bayard and Hammond.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Nos. 4 and 9—Argument continued. Messrs. CUSHING and CUTTING for the defence.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Dec. 15—9 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., has entered upon her tenth day, but considering the weather she has doubtless experienced, is hardly due before to-morrow, and may not make her appearance till Thursday.

Another Victim of the McKenzie Family Murderers.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The remains of a man named STEWART was found in the woods near this city to-day. His head was severed from his body. Young SLAVIN confesses that he is another victim of the murderers of the McKenzie family.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

A fire broke out, last night, in the store of Messrs. HYMAN, BROTHERS & Co., situated in Main-street, and before it could be subdued their stock of clothing, valued at $20,000, was entirely destroyed. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,000. The stock was fully insured.

Sentence of Criminals.

WOODSTOCK, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 15.

CONVERSE, the late station-master at Drumbo, on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, for embezzling the Company's funds, and another employe, who was his accomplice, have been sentenced two years each in the Penitentiary.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 14.

The St. Joseph *Journal* announces the arrival of Lieut. WARREN and Dr. HAYDEN, of the Geological Survey, sent to explore the region between Dakotah City and the head waters of Running Water, and also the arrival of Major DENNISON, Indian Agent, with ten Chiefs and six braves of the Pawnee tribe, *en route* for Washington, to ratify the Treaty recently made.

Burning of the Steamboat Colonel Edwards—Twenty Lives Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 14.

The steamboat *Colonel Edwards* was burned on Red River on Saturday morning. She is a total loss, together with her cargo, consisting of over a thousand bales of cotton, and many cattle.

Fifteen or twenty persons perished in her.

Close of Navigation of Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

To-day is the last of Canal navigation. To-morrow the water will be drawn off, by order of the Commissioners. All loads of any consequence are at their destinations.

Legal Decision Concerning Exchange.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The Superior Court of Buffalo recently decided that drafts purchased here and payable in New-York, were usurious, and gave judgment for the defence in certain suits. Judge DAVIS of the Supreme Court, now in session, has reversed that judgment.

U. S. Senators from Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The statement derived from private despatches received at Washington, that Gen. SHIELDS and Mr. STEELE had been elected to the U. S. Senate from Minnesota is without foundation. At the latest dates no election had taken place.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The mail from all points South as late as due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived here this morning from New-York, in fifty-seven hours.

The Atlanta at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The screw-steamship *Atlanta*, of CROMWELL'S line, arrived here from New-York at 9 o'clock this morning.

Sea and Ship News.

The ship *Independence*, of Bath, is now on the large sectional dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The ship *Jeremiah Thompson* was yesterday morning taken on the large balance dock for examination. The clipper ship *Flying Eagle* is also on the small balance dock. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The following clipper ships are now loading for San Francisco: Ship *Chariot of Fame*, 1,361 tons, will draw 23 feet of water when loaded; ship *Ocean Express*, 1,500 tons, will draw 21 feet; ship *Andrew Jackson*, 1,665 tons, will draw 20½ feet; ship *Twilight*, 1,483 tons, will draw 20 feet; ship *Lookout*, 1,291 tons, will draw 20 feet.

At Portland, Me., Captain BENJAMIN J. WILLARD has been held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear for trial at the February term of the United States District Court, on the charge of piloting the English steamship *Antelope* to sea while that vessel was in the keeping of a United States Deputy Marshal. The Portland *Advertiser* says:

"When the steamship was about a mile off Portland Light, WILLARD prepared to leave, and Capt. SMITH gave the Deputy Marshal his choice to go on shore with the pilot or be thrown overboard. The keeper chose the least disagreeable horn of the dilemma, and came ashore. Meanwhile, Capt. SMITH and the *Antelope* are on the way to England, where he will find that he has eluded justice here only to run into difficulties at home, as a statement of the offence and a copy of the warrant will probably reach Liverpool in advance of his arrival."

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat *Staten Islander* yesterday morning broke her engine, near New-Brighton, coming to this City, entirely disabling her. The *Wyoming* was in sight, towed the boat to New-Brighton, and conveyed her passengers to the City by 12 o'clock. No one was injured.

Personal.

The editor of the Dallas (Texas) *Herald* was on board the steamer *Opelousas* during a trip made just before she sunk, and, being dunned by the steward for the price of his supper when he had no money about him, gave vent to his feelings in the following paragraph, which appeared curiously enough about the time the vessel was lost: "A steamer that would suffer a half starved editor to be dunned for his supper when seated at the table, ought to suffer the fate of the *Central America*, provided all on board, save the managers, could be saved."

The case of Rev. Geo. B. Jewett, *vs.* The Concord Railroad Company, will not come to trial again, having been settled by the parties. Mr. Jewett is to receive from the Company an annuity of $1,000 a year during his life, and, should Mrs. Jewett survive him, she would thenceforth receive $500 a year until her decease. The annuity is to be reckoned from the time of the accident, and a bonus of $1,000 is added.

The death of Gen. Hamilton was announced to the Legislature of Texas, by a special message of Gov. Pearl, when both Houses passed resolutions in honor of his memory.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, after playing a successful engagement in Mobile, sailed from New-Orleans for California, on the 5th inst. Their season in California is for one hundred nights.

Mr. William W. Clapp, Sr., formerly editor of the Boston *Evening Gazette*, celebrated his "golden wedding" last evening.

Mr. Whittaker, of Vicksburg, Miss., who lost three children by the *Rainbow* catastrophe, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of their bodies.

Matilda Heron and Charlotte Cushman are playing in Buffalo.

Sensible Suggestions.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

There was a public sale of lots recently at Ceredo, Va., the new Eli Thayer town, which has created so much "noise and confusion." The lots are 25 feet by 100, and sold at $50 to $100—one-third cash, balance in one and two years, and to be built on by the purchasers. The number sold is not stated. The excitement has entirely died away, as every sensible man must have known it would do. The idea of restricting men from buying property, erecting houses and workshops wherever they please in the United States, no matter what *opinions* they may entertain, is so monstrous a doctrine that no one not suffering from peculiar hallucination could be supposed capable of entertaining it. Men are not responsible to human tribunals for their opinions. When they are reduced to acts, the law, if they contravene it, can be invoked, and not before. *We would not give the toss of a corn-shuck between Southern fanaticism and Northern.* They are born of similar parentage, and merely assume a different hue, like the chameleon, from the objects immediately surrounding them. *Instead of shutting out Northern emigration, we ought to encourage it.* Abolitionism is reared principally upon the base of ignorance. Every man in the North, with scarcely an exception, who is practically acquainted with Southern society, opposes abolition. Could a more convincing proof be had of the substantial benefits and results of practical intercourse between the citizens of the North and South? Indeed, much, if not most, of the sectional animosity in existence would die out if the people on both sides of the line knew each other better. This, facts are constantly showing.

The Boston *Journal* says: "It is stated of one of our leading citizens, that a year or two ago he was estimated to be worth three-quarters of a million of dollars. At the present moment, by the depreciation of property in which he had invested his money, it is doubted by competent judges if his entire estate is worth one hundred thousand dollars."

The Police Commissioners.

[illegible]

The Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All the members of the Board were present, except Mayor WOOD.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been approved, the following communication from Mr. C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk, was read:

OFFICE OF THE PROPERTY CLERK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Police:

GENTLEMEN: Almost daily I have calls for property or money that has never been received at this office. Property and money are often detained at the Station-houses and in the Police Courts, under the claim that they are wanted for identification and to complete some investigation. This claim, I think, is not founded in law or in necessity, and if allowed, would almost entirely defeat the great object of the law, in creating one central place and office for the custody of property.

Some of the Police Magistrates claim the right, I believe, to hold property in their own hands, or to give it to their clerks to hold for an indefinite time; others of them agree with me that neither they nor their clerks have any right to hold property or money in possession at all. The law, if I rightly understand it, is explicit, that the officers shall hold such property, subject to the order of the Magistrates on the substantiated claim of a lawful owner, and that all property which is not immediately restored to the lawful owner, the officer must take forthwith to the place and person designated by the Board of Police. If it is again wanted in any Court, it can be easily had, without any serious delay or embarrassment.

None of the Inspectors claim the right to retain property, yet in the practice of some there has been a laxity that needs immediate correction. In August, by direction of the Board, I called upon the officers in command to report weekly a certified record of all the money and other property received during the preceding week, and the disposition made of the same. Some of them have reported promptly every week, some occasionally, and some not at all. The provision of blank returns will, I trust, be an ample remedy for this evil.

By the same direction I called upon the clerks of the Police Courts to keep a record of all the articles of property and sums of money that come into their courts for adjudication, and the disposition made thereof, and to send a copy of such record weekly to this office. Some of the clerks inform me that they do not keep such a record, that the Justices often receive and adjudicate cases in which property is involved, and perhaps restored to claimants while the clerks are conducting examinations or taking depositions, and as they are not allowed to keep any property, so they are released from the duty of keeping any record of what comes into Court. I do not see the force of the argument, but think that such a report is practicable, necessary and required by law, and that such a report duly kept and reported to this Board would straighten a great many very crooked things.

Other articles often come into the Police Courts, and sometimes, through some precise officer, reach this office. I refer to weapons and implements taken from burglars, thieves, ruffians, garroters and murderers, such as guns, pistols, dirks, knives, rope-ladders, jimmies, slung-shots, skeleton keys, &c. Both directly and indirectly I have been told that such things are usually confiscated in the Police Courts, some of them being taken by the Justices and some given to the officers. Some of such articles ought, doubtless, to be restored to the original owners, but if not so restored, they should not be held as the private property of the officials. If valuable, as some of them are, they should go into private pockets, but if sold at all, into the Police Contingent Fund, and if valueless, they should not be thrown in the way of others of the same class of criminals. Why should not all such weapons and implements be deposited with the property clerk, and then be arranged into a museum of artificial curiosities, carefully labeled and numbered, and a record kept, so that it could easily be seen from whom they came, and for what purpose they were used.

The exhibition of the few things now in my possession, to gentlemen and ladies, both citizens and strangers, has given them, as they have stated, a clearer idea than they ever had of the difficulties and dangers incident to a policeman's life, the gratitude due to the faithful in this class of officers, and the immense importance and value of the whole Police Department to the community.

In view of these considerations, I have prepared a blank return to be made to this office every Monday, by the clerks of the Police Court, and by the Inspectors of the Precincts, which returns seem essential that the Commissioners and the public may have an adequate idea of what is being done for the protection and restoration of property in these important outposts of the City Government.

I therefore respectfully suggest to your honorable Board, that such a general order be issued as the Commissioners or the General Superintendent may deem fit and proper.

Respectfully submitted to the Commissioners of Police.
C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

General NYE wished to know the names of the Police Clerks who refused to make the reports.

Mr. WARREN said none of the Clerks had absolutely refused to make reports, but they had stated the difficulty of so doing.

General NYE—It is the duty of these clerks to keep a record and make returns of all the property that comes into their possession, and if the old Clerks don't do it, we will have to get some who will.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the blank form, by statements submitted by Mr. Warren be adopted by the Board as the one to be used by the Police Clerks in making their weekly returns. Carried.

Mr. CHOLWELL submitted a report from Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, in answer to a resolution of inquiry by the Board as to the number of the force detailed for special duty, which showed that [illegible] men were so employed. The report was adopted.

Mr. BOWEN moved that five men, who had been injured in the service of the Board, and who were consequently unfitted for patrol duty, be detailed for special service.

Mr. CHOLWELL suggested that three of these men would come from the Ninth Ward, and if they were withdrawn it would leave the force there very small.

General NYE answered that the vacancies could be filled up from other Wards, and the question having been put on Mr. BOWEN's motion it was adopted.

Mr. BOWEN then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the books required by law to be opened to public inspection, shall be kept in the office of the Chief Clerk, to wit:

1. The record of stolen property, and the names of the owners, if ascertained, and the place where from, and the person from whom taken, with the general circumstances, and the date of its receipt, and the name of the officer receiving the same.

2. The general complaint-book, in which shall be entered every complaint preferred upon personal knowledge of the circumstances thereof, with the name and residence of the complainant.

3. The register of [illegible].

4. The registry of every member of the Police force, with his time and place of nativity, the time and place when he became a citizen—if born out of the United States—his former occupation, number of family, and residence thereof, the date of appointment or dismissal from office, with the cause of the latter, and the record of the number of arrests made by such member of the Police force, or of any special services deemed meritorious by the General or Deputy Superintendents or Captains of Police.

5. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to cause copies to be made before 9 o'clock A. M. each day, except Sunday, of all entries made in the first and third books mentioned in the above resolution for the 24 hours preceding, and to transmit the same to the office of the Deputy Superintendents of New-York and Brooklyn.

6. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Deputy Superintendent of Brooklyn to open a general complaint book at his office, and to transmit every day, except Sunday, copies of the entries made therein during the preceding 24 hours to the Chief Clerk of Police, who shall cause the same to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose in his office.

7. *Resolved*, That the books mentioned in the foregoing resolutions shall be opened to public inspection every day, except Sunday, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the form of lease drawn up for leasing the property in White-street to be fitted up for the detention of witnesses be referred to the Committee on Station-houses. Carried.

Mr. BOWEN also moved that James E. Carter, of the Second Precinct Police, be dismissed from the force, as the evidence adduced on his trial fully sustained the charges against him. Carried.

Mayor POWELL offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That from and after this date, when penalties are inflicted upon officers and members of the Police Department, involving loss of pay, the amount so involved be placed to the credit of the Police, Health and Insurance Fund, and appropriated to its use.

The Captain of the Thirteenth Precinct reported, in compliance with a resolution of the Board, authorizing him to look up a house in the Ward to be used as a lodging-house for the poor, that the building No. 365 Delancey-street was in all respects adapted for the purpose.

Mr. PERRY remarked that he was sorry that the Board had not accepted the offer of Mr. Hyatt of the free use of a large building on the West side of the town for a lodging-house. If it were not too late, he would now move that Mr. Hyatt's offer be accepted. Adopted.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the fitting up of several buildings engaged by the Board for lodging-houses be referred to the Committee on Station-houses, with power. Should the expense of furnishing each, however, exceed $100, the matter must be referred back to the Board for its sanction. Agreed to.

Gen. NYE said he had received a communication from John Grimes, inclosing 10 dollars, asking permission to give that amount to Officer Lorenzo D. Palge—it being half the sum Grimes had received for testifying in a case of illegal voting, where the offender had been convicted. The Board decided the money must go into the relief fund.

The Board then resolved to go into secret session.

In Secret Session the Board appointed for Police Clerks:

At the Tombs—R. H. Johnston and E. M. Skidmore, the present incumbent, and C. M. Vanderwoort, (Reporter.)

At Jefferson Market Court—James M. Murray, present incumbent, and Merwin N. James, (now Assistant Clerk,) vice John Quackenbush, elected Justice.

At Essex Market—John Lalor and Wm. B. Rockwell.

At Yorkville—George W. Ribblett, (late County Clerk,) vice James M. Burns. These all to take effect on the 1st of January.

They also appointed Drs. E. H. Kimbeck and Alanson S. Jones, Acting Surgeons, to be, from to-day, Surgeons.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Historical Movements of Our Negotiations Concerning Central America.

The Annual Message of President Monroe, for the year 1823, embodied two propositions since known as the "Monroe Doctrine." The first was, that "The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." This declaration owed its immediate existence to a controversy with Russia, in regard to her settlements on the northwest coast; but doubtless sprang ultimately from the motive which dictated the second proposition, namely, that "The United States consider any attempt on the part of the European Powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to their peace and safety." The secret history of this declaration shows that among the measures contemplated by the several European conferences was the reconquest of the lost provinces of Spain in America, the Czar having distinctly engaged to Ferdinand VII. that the Holy Alliance would assist in that enterprise, should the latter abrogate the Constitution recently granted to his Spanish subjects. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Canning, apprised Mr. Rush, the American Resident at London, of the intended bargain to which England would be called to be a party, and begged that the Government of the United States would make such an announcement of her hostility to the scheme as should justify the English Government in opposing it. Mr. Rush accordingly communicated the suggestion to Mr. Adams, the Secretary of State, and to this suggestion the Monroe Doctrine owes its origin. The effect abroad was electrical. England, who had invited the second declaration, openly repudiated and ridiculed the first, which mooted a proposition entirely new and inconsistent with her own imperial policy. King Ferdinand, three weeks after the Message was laid before Congress, appealed to the Czar, and the Conference of European Powers then in session, for a fulfillment of the contract; the Czar and the Conference, paralyzed by the attitude of England, never responded to the appeal. In his next and final Annual Message, President Monroe reiterated the propositions; but, it is worth while to observe, that they were merely recommendations to Congress in favor of a legislative expression to the same effect, and that Congress has never ventured to give such an expression. Russia, France and England have successively treated Mr. Monroe's theory as a baseless assumption.

The position of England in Central America, at the time of this transaction, was peculiar. The Belize, a strip a hundred miles long, set off from the coast line of the old vice-royalty of Guatemala, was in her occupation, with an island or two close to the shore; where, by virtue of several treaties with Spain, she cut mahogany and dye-woods; exercising no political authority whatever; but admitting as occasion demanded, the sovereignty of Spain. Upon Ruatan, Bonacca, and four other islets adjoining the territories of Honduras, the British lodged now and then, and replaced the native flag with the union jack, but as often went away, leaving the supremacy to Guatemala. The Mosquito coast, reaching from Truxillo, the main sea port of Honduras, to San Juan, the only Atlantic sea port of Nicaragua, was occupied and governed under the disguise of a protectorate over the Mosquito Indians, one of a half dozen brutal tribes covering the territory; a protectorate which is claimed to have been renounced in treaties with Spain in 1786 and 1814. None of these pretensions were acknowledged by the newly-liberated States of Central America. Nicaragua repossessed herself of San Juan. From Mexico, a renewal of the lease of the Belize was obtained in 1826, Guatemala, however, disputing the right of Mexico to grant such renewal.

The overthrow of the Spanish power in America gave a new importance to all these territories so long secluded from the commerce of mankind, and Mr. Pitt's scheme of an interoceanic transit by the Isthmus of Darien was revived by England and recognized by our own Government as an object of national concern, and entirely independent of the pretensions of the Monroe doctrine. President Adams, through Mr. Clay, his Secretary of State, dispatched a Minister to the Congress of Panama, in 1826, instructing him to move in favor of a route to the Pacific—a "route to be open to all the world," "not to be exclusively appropriated by any nation." Mr. Adams must be presumed to have known what the Monroe doctrine meant, as he was the channel through which it was submitted to Mr. Monroe; and he plainly saw no warrant in it for seeking an exclusive privilege across the Isthmus. President Jackson adopted the same view. Edward Livingston, his Secretary of State, instructed the Envoy sent to Central America in 1831, to inquire into the nature of the grant just obtained by the King of the Netherlands for a ship canal through Lake Nicaragua, and to secure equality of rights for this Government. In 1835, the subject was recalled to the attention of the Senate, when resolutions presented by Mr. Clayton were almost unanimously adopted, requesting the President to consider the expediency of negotiating with foreign nations and the Governments of Central America, in regard to an interoceanic route. Acting on the resolutions, Gen. Jackson dispatched Major Charles Biddle, a nephew of his arch-enemy, the illustrious financier, to Central America to procure information. Major Biddle exhibited speculative abilities even greater than those of his uncle. Instead of visiting Nicaragua, he went directly to Bogota, and procured a grant to himself of a route across the Isthmus of Panama. The President, disgusted, required the Government of New-Granada to repudiate the contract. It was subsequently renewed with Baron Thierry, a French subject. It was just at this period that Don Juan Galindo, as Envoy from Guatemala to London, passed through Washington. He was commissioned to remonstrate at London against the outrages and encroachments of the British in Central America; at Washington he was to state his griefs to Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, and procure his support at the Court of St. James. The British had taken possession of Ruatan, in 1830, and had disregarded the remonstrances of Honduras. And Guatemala, having granted to a body of emigrants the portion of her soil at the southern extremity of the Belize, the English colonists had attacked the settlers, driven them off and taken possession of the shore down to the Sarstoon River. They had also pushed their western frontier inward some sixty miles; and scoffed at the eminent domain of Guatemala in any part of the province. Mr. Forsyth felt no disposition to aid Gen. Galindo. He clearly saw no infraction of the Monroe doctrine in the acts of the English; or seeing it, shared none of the disposition of recent authorities, to make it the ground of remonstrance at the British Foreign Office. And yet the project of a canal was as rife, and the necessity of neutralizing the route as obvious, then as now. Galindo, it may be added, met with the same reception at London that Capt. Parker French encountered the other day at Washington. They claimed him as a runaway Irishman and British subject, and refused to recognize him as envoy.

Later, in 1839, the popular House of Congress passed unanimous resolves, suggesting to President Van Buren the same action recommended by the Senate to his illustrious predecessor. Nothing, however, came of it. The British in the meantime continued their operations at the Belize and in Mosquitia. In 1841, the Bay Islands were again seized. Greytown was held by the British, but was offered in 1841, to Nicaragua on condition certain boundary concessions should be made to Costa Rica. Nicaragua had only possessed it for a few months, when it was blockaded by an English fleet, on the pretence of Mosquito claims upon the Nicaraguan government. This blockade was raised in 1844. In 1847, Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of State, anticipating the close of the Mexican war, the acquisition of California, and the rapid development of the new Territory of Oregon, negociated a treaty with New-Granada for a transit at Panama, to be open to all the nations of the world. The importance of the Isthmus route seems at the same moment to have re-impressed itself upon the British Government, which at once announced its intention of taking possession of the mouth of the San Juan River, including Punta Arenas; a resolution communicated in form to the Government of Honduras. In January, 1848, just after the conclusion of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, this intention was carried out. Greytown was captured; Serapiqui taken shortly after; and the British *Onorges* presently flaunted her Majesty's flag over the waters of Lake Nicaragua. The occupation of the Belize was retained with the old tenacity and the borders of British Honduras further extended. Alarmed at the renewed energy of the British, the agents of the Central American States urged upon Mr. Buchanan the necessity of instant intervention. They pleaded the Monroe doctrine, which Mr. Polk in his message had solemnly reaffirmed. The only measure, however, upon which Mr. Buchanan ventured, was to send out Mr. Elijah Hise as Envoy, instructing him to procure information requisite for a treaty, but not to treat; and having achieved this first step, he turned to the Government of England, and without complaint against her aggressions or intervention on behalf of our Central American allies, or a hint that we might regard her proceedings as violative of the Monroe declaration, invited her to join in a treaty adjusting existing difficulties on the Isthmus, neutralizing the proposed canal-route, and opening it to all the world on equal terms. In fact the application of Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Crampton, on May 22, 1848, embodied the whole substance of the Clayton and Dallas treaties, the portions tending to terminate British pretensions on the Isthmus only excepted. Nor was this the only error of the Secretary of State. Taking advantage of the transfer of sovereignty, and of various boundary difficulties, the colony of the Belize had come to be occupied by the British Government with all the attributes of sovereignty; an assumption to which her own legislation, and the repeated protests of the several Isthmian States, were hostile. In dispatching a Consul to the Belize, Mr. Buchanan applied to the British Government, not to that of Guatemala, for his *exequatur*, thus sanctioning pretensions which the English had so far refrained from publicly advancing. In his instructions to Mr. Hise he likewise spoke of "the British province of the Belize," a description especially offensive to the Central Americans.

Mr. Buchanan went out of office with Mr. Polk, without accomplishing anything for the Isthmus routes, or vindicating in any sense the doctrine of Monroe. Mr. Clayton assumed his portfolio on the 4th of March, 1849. One of his earliest measures was to appoint Mr. E. G. Squier to the Central American mission, recalling Hise. The latter came back with the treaty which he had been instructed not to make, in which he secured a special privilege for the United States Government either to build a ship-canal through Nicaragua or to charter a company to do so, the consideration being that the army and navy of the American people should be at the service of the Nicaraguan Government in all emergencies to defend its frontiers, and guarantee the independence and integrity of that State and such of her neighbors as she might choose at any time to include in the bargain, against the world in arms. The treaty, as unauthorized, impracticable, unconstitutional and absurd, was suppressed in the State Department without reference to the Senate. Mr. Squier did better. He obtained a charter, and a treaty to protect it, from Nicaragua, the route being open to mankind. The treaty was signed in September, 1849. It contained no exclusive privilege, because the policy of our Government had been from the first to seek no such advantage, and because its possession would have provoked the animosity of every great commercial power. Mr. Rives, the new Minister to France, had already broached the subject of a guarantee treaty to Lord Palmerston, who met the proposition with favor. The conversation that took place was minutely reported to our State Department. In the Fall Mr. Lawrence arrived at London, and on the 8th November invited the British Secretary to open negotiations. They were wisely, however, transferred to Washington, where the celebrated treaty of April 19, 1850, was signed by the Plenipotentiary, Sir H. L. Bulwer, and John M. Clayton. There is little room to doubt, as we look back at this Convention, that its character was the subject of very gross misapprehension on the part of the American public; and it is quite as clear that Congress was ill-informed as to the force and import of its vital provisions. The popular understanding was, that all the claims, pretensions and possessions of Great Britain were relinquished, not only at the Belize, but in Mosquitia and the adjacent islands, that the requisitions of the Monroe doctrine were even exceeded in the generous abandonment of England. An explanatory note from Mr. Clayton, in reply to one from Sir Henry Bulwer, came to light two years later, by which it appeared that the Belize was expressly excluded from the treaty. It was still deemed, however, that England had agreed to relinquish the Mosquito protectorate; but that interpretation was disclaimed by British Ministers, who contended that the language of the treaty only required that the protectorate should not be exerted to prejudice the neutrality of the Canal route, and prevented any extension by colonies, fortification, or otherwise, of the influence already possessed there by her Majesty. The expressions used certainly lacked decisive vigor to repel such interpretation, and it became evident that Mr. Clayton had failed to secure any one of the advantages the treaty promised. It was nevertheless ratified by the President, after an almost unanimous vote of the Senate in its favor. Ten days later the British Government issued a declaration, that the Bay Islands were a British Colony, and, replacing the Honduras flag at Ruatan with the English, took final possession.

This circumstance, and the fact that the Mosquito protectorate remained in full vigor, aroused the public mind to realize the worthlessness of the Clayton Treaty, and to demand either an enforcement of the American interpretation, or the substitution of a more definite convention. The representative of Nicaragua was at Washington, an eternal protestant against the treaty as an unwarrantable interference in the domestic concerns of his Government. The popular clamor for a revision of the treaty was in the meantime too noisy to be disregarded. In July, 1851, a conference on the subject was held at Washington between the Secretary of State, the British Minister, and the envoys of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Nothing resulted. The year passed without further movement. Early in the Spring of 1852, renewed conferences occurred, to which the American Secretary and Mr. Crampton were parties. On the 30th of April, these resulted in a pair of propositions, as the basis of a new treaty; and, with some modifications, they really form the groundwork of the treaty now awaiting ratification. They brought the Mosquito territory within extremely narrow limits; gave San Juan and the adjacent districts to Nicaragua, on condition of her paying ten per cent. *ad valorem* of the duties collected at the port to the Mosquitos; abandoned their protectorate, and fixed the dividing line between Costa Rica and Nicaragua upon the left bank of the San Juan, and the south shore of the Lakes, to the river La Flor; thence to the Pacific. These two propositions, when submitted to Nicaragua, were at once declined, with a strong protest against foreign intervention. Costa Rica, as was to be expected, accepted them promptly. Mr. Webster, disappointed at the recusancy of Nicaragua, and ascribing it to the representations of Mr. Marcoleta, its Envoy, adopted the policy persisted in by his successors of declining to recognize that gentleman's diplomatic character. In the meantime, the Greytown people took that care of themselves nobody else was disposed to take of them. While Messrs. Webster and Crampton were debating, they set up a Free Government, ran up the flag of his Mosquito Majesty, as ultimate suzerain, but elected their officers, and levied taxes with all the independence of a separate State. This fact, with the attempted action of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, called the attention of the next session of Congress to the subject. On the 30th of December, 1852, the President laid before the Senate all the information in his possession, together with the correspondence between Messrs. Clayton and Bulwer previously to the ratification of the Treaty at Washington. The result was a stormy debate. Messrs. Douglas and Cass led off with a violent attack upon the treaty and its maker; the former taking the ground, that neither England nor any other foreign power ought to be a party to a Central American Treaty; that Mr. Clayton ought to have accepted the Hise negotiation, thus securing an exclusive privilege, and dispensing with the guarantees or partnerships of European Governments. Mr. Seward replied in defence of the Treaty; charging England with having violated its spirit in regard to Mosquitia, and its letter in regard to Ruatan; and recommending a year's notice to Great Britain to vacate the protectorate and the Islands. Subsequently, Mr. Clayton resumed his seat in the Senate, and defended himself against his oppugners; and was followed in a masterly speech by Mr. Everett on the same side. In the meantime a change had occurred in the British Ministry. Lord John Russell, the new Foreign Secretary, wrote a letter in January, offering to make every concession the American Government might require. The expiration of Mr. Fillmore's term of office prevented action on this tender. President Pierce, entering upon his official functions, repronounced the Monroe doctrine in still more emphatic terms than Mr. Polk. Mr. Buchanan, the Minister to Great Britain, was nevertheless intrusted with the duty of negotiating a new treaty, thus evincing that neither he nor Mr. Marcy, nor President Pierce, interpreted the dogma of Monroe as depriving Great Britain of the right to intervene in the affairs of the Isthmus. Unfortunately, the Russian war, with the unhappy imbroglio of the British enlistments, interposed to prevent a settlement of the question. Then came the long and fruitless negotiations of Mr. Buchanan; the cession of the Bay Islands to Honduras in August, and the treaty finally executed by the Earl of Clarendon and Mr. Dallas.

End of the Great Telegram Controversy.—A London paper assures us that Messrs. Longman, having taken the advice of the highest authorities of the present day upon questions relating to the English language and literature, have signified their intention of having the word "telegram" henceforth inserted in all dictionaries published by them, and that it will accordingly appear as a recognized term in the forthcoming edition of *Johnson's Dictionary*, which is to be published under the superintendence of Dr. Latham. We suppose that this practical decision will finally close the controversy.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Miss Jessie White—Garibaldi—Piedmont Affairs—A New Operatic Prima Donna—A Curious History—Crime in France—New French Dictionary—Americans in Paris.

From our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1857.

A telegraphic dispatch from the South informs us that Miss White, the friend of Mazzini and of Italian liberty, has at length been set at liberty, with the injunction to leave immediately the Italian States. This lady, as you will recollect, was compromised in the affair of Leghorn and Genoa in June last, and since that time has lain a prisoner in the ducal palace. I do not know whether you have ever published a biography of Miss White, but certainly there are traits in her short history well worth the telling.

Miss Jessie Meriton White is an English girl, scarcely 28 years of age, the daughter of a well-known and rich shipbuilder. She was educated at Paris, at the boarding-school of Madame Bascans. French, German and Italian are languages as familiar to her as her mother tongue, and she makes some pretensions to writing verses. At 16 Miss White had one of those ideal physiognomies of the keepsakes; tall, straight, meagre, schooled to gymnastic exercises, but wrapped up in the languid reveries of those organizations in which mind domineers the flesh, there was in all her person such a harmony of form, such an expression of melancholy, that every one stopped to gaze at her. Her hair had the golden tint which Italian painters give to their angels. The deep blue of her eyes doubled the power and the charm of her expression.

When Miss White left school and returned to England, she read the poems of Thomas Moore. "Lalla Rook" and the "Loves of the Angels" fascinated her; her heart was awakened. She was prepared to abandon herself to one of those romances of the brain which terminate ordinarily by a marriage at Gretna Green. Happily, Miss White encountered at her father's house one of those enthusiastic friends of Italy, who excited her imagination on the wrongs of that country, and thus turned the channel of her thoughts.

Among the Italian revolutionists there is one who, seen from a distance, seizes the imagination more than the others. By his daring, his words and even by his costume, Garibaldi resembles more the hero of a romance than a man of our prosaic age. For the soldiers of the King of Naples, who saw him at Velletri, Garibaldi is a myth; he is invulnerable, he has the gift of ubiquity, he is the devil himself. Miss White saw him at London and loved him. But Garibaldi is an honest man, and in pity for this diseased mind he undertook to disenchant it, by a demonstration of plain habits and tastes. Often, too, he spoke of his regretted wife; of that heroic flight after the fall of Rome, through the gauntlet of Austrian posts; of those nights passed in ditches full of water, and on a fisherman's boat in the Adriatic; of all the terrible trials where his poor wife, at the end of her strength, had succumbed without a murmur of complaint. Miss White conquered her love, but she preserved her admiration, and, during the voyage of Garibaldi to America, she took care of his children, who had been placed in a boarding-school at London.

The departure of the Piedmontese for the Crimea, during the late war, gained for the King, Victor Emmanuel, as every one knows, a great popularity in England. A King who has made war and fought valiantly in the ranks like the commonest of his soldiers; a King who is as gallant to women as was Francis I. or Henry IV., who aims at the reconstitution of Italy, who defeats the Austrians, and who mocks at the ravings of Vienna and the Vatican—Miss White had found her ideal: she loved Victor Emmanuel.

The King made a visit to London. Miss White asked for and gained an audience. Alas! She learned too soon that romance finishes quick in the presence of this soldier-King, of this grand-nephew of Henry IV., who carries love by storm. Miss White fell into a profound melancholy.

It was then that she knew and became connected with Mazzini.

Nothing resembles less the real Mazzini than the Mazzini of the European police. He bears the type of a Jew, has an aquiline nose, a saffron complexion, small, gray, lively eyes, shaded under heavy eyebrows, gray beard, and a cigar always in his mouth; medium height, slim, and manners more energetic than distinguished. Mazzini has the genius of propagandism; he is always searching for proselytes. His mild, highly colored, insinuating, caressing language, has an irresistible charm. One would say that something speaks in the man that is not of the man.

Miss White took him for an apostle, and loved him, perhaps only by vanity, for vanity enters largely into the life of the English people, and in nothing more than in affairs of the heart; she embraced with pride the hope of serving as an instrument in the deliverance of Italy. At first she addressed meetings in Scotland. The sight of so beautiful a girl, her inspired air, her excited language, provoked the greatest enthusiasm. This first success finished in attaching her to the cause of Mazzini, who for her was no longer a man, but a Messiah. She went to Genoa, as the Turks go to Mecca, to see the sanctuary of the prophet.

In Italy she was warmly received in the aristocratic society of Genoa, bouquets were sent to her, verses were dedicated to her, she had serenades; but her triumph was of short duration. The attempt at Genoa and Leghorn was soon made; her intimate relations with Mazzini, and her well-known political sentiments, compromised her. She was ordered at first to leave the Italian Territory, but she refused, was thrown into prison, and has now just gained her liberty. These details on the personal history of Miss White I gather from an Italian source, in the columns of the *Courrier* of this City.

The late Woodman case brings to mind another history connected with the commencement of that scandalous drama in Paris, which adds a new leaf to the tale, not less scandalous than the other. The natural sense of repugnance which one feels for entering into the field of scandal, alone prevents me from unrolling before you a history of depravity in high life which would form a fit pendant to the foregoing. The fact is, Paris has become the rendezvous for all that class of people in high life who can no longer live at home, of that class who are obliged to seek abroad, not only a separation from a bad home reputation, but a place of greater seclusion for the indulgence of their passions and appetites. But an exposure of these individuals and their acts would neither gain reputation for the writer who undertook the task, nor for the journal that published it, and worse than all, would do no good in the way of reformation. Suffice it to say that there are at this moment at Paris,—and, in fact, have been at any moment within the last five years,—a considerable number of Americans, of the rich and educated classes, particularly women, who do more to bring the American name in disrepute than five times the number of respectable persons do to maintain it. Moreover, there are people moving in respectable society here who perhaps would be astonished themselves to be reminded of their real position at home.

A new American candidate for operatic honors is about to appear before the public. It is a lady who not only bears a title and a pretty, especially an intellectual, face, but who has a tragic history to heighten her attractiveness in the eyes of the public. I speak of Miss Ward, Countess Something. You will recollect the tragic history of this lady's marriage which I gave you last Winter. She was married a short time after to a Russian nobleman at Florence, according to the American law. Three weeks after the marriage, a short honeymoon you will remember, her worthy husband informed her that the marriage contract was binding on a Russian subject that was not performed after the Greek rites, and, thereupon, he walked off, carrying with him all his forsaken wife's jewels. Miss Ward and her mother afterward went to St. Petersburg, and there, making the acquaintance of Mr. Sala, editor of *Dickens' Household Words*, who at once interested himself in their cause, a petition was carried to the Emperor, giving the details of the case and asking for the rehabilitation of Miss Ward's honor. The Czar, with a promptness and a justice which should forever stand to the credit of his name, immediately ordered that his agents abroad be authorized to arrest the scoundrel wherever he could be found. He was discovered at Naples, arrested by the Neapolitan police, conveyed to the frontiers of Russia, taken in charge by the Russian police, carried to Warsaw, the city to which he belonged, marched into church, and married by force of law to Miss Ward in due form. The ceremony ended, the now Countess of —— bade farewell to her husband *malgré lui*, and returned to Paris. Her father and brother had arrived from the United States, and were present at the marriage, determined to wreak summary vengeance on the scoundrel, in case he refused what the law and honor demanded of him. Mr. Sala was also present. Since that time Miss Ward has resided principally in Italy, where she has been developing her musical talent with the view of appearing before the public. She is said to have made immense progress within a year, and it is thought has an organ that will bring her up to a high rank in the profession. A friend at the *Conservatoire* informs me that this week Miss Ward had an audition before the jury of the Grand Opera in this city, and that she acquitted herself in this difficult ordeal with great credit. It cannot be hoped, she, no doubt, does not hope herself, to meet an engagement at the French Opera of Paris; for of the many American candidates who have been heard before the jury of that establishment within the last few years, not one has met with any encouragement; and yet the *personnel* of the Grand Opera contains very many second and third-rate artists in first-rate places. It seems, however, that there is a certain justice in the judgment of this jury, and that America is destined never to produce a star of the first rank in the musical world. Our artists gain a certain point of perfection and there stop. Italy, degraded in so many other things, remains the land of song, and we can well afford to acknowledge her supremacy in this respect. Miss Ward has left for London, where, under the powerful protection of Mr. Sala, she will, no doubt, make a happy musical *début*.

The late extraordinary murder trial in the department of the Aisne, in which four men, the leaders of a band of murderers and robbers who had for a long time laid the country in contribution, were condemned to the guillotine, developed some singular traits of character. These country assassins are distinguished from those of the city by the choice of their instruments of murder. At Paris the accessories of crime are civilized arms. In the country they still use the hatchet and mallet. The club of Cain has not yet been sharpened into a catelan or a bowie-knife. Villet, one of the criminals in the late trial, with an honest physiognomy, replied to each charge of assassination with which he was reproached, by putting his hand on his heart, and declaring,

"Gentlemen, if I had done it, I am too frank not to say so."

In the family, for the band were more or less of the same family, there is one who pretends to be deaf (his deafness is to be cured by a few days by a "radical operation,") who always took his time to respond to the questions of the Judge. Thus his Honor said to him,

"You are accused of having killed a horse merchant?"

"What did you say?"

"You killed a horse merchant?"

"Yes, Monsieur le President, I know very well how to take care of horses."

When condemned to death, this man, who was the father and leader of the band, declared that it was abominable to condemn a man to death who had not heard his trial and was not therefore able to defend himself!

Lemaire, another of the condemned, declared coolly to the Court, that he, being the strongest, was charged with the killing department of their joint operations!

A witness, related to the prisoners, was indebted to the Judge for the following interesting discovery:

"You are the grandmother of the preceding witness?" demanded the Judge.

"Oh! as for that, no!"

"But he is the son of your daughter?"

"As for that, yes!"

"Therefore you are his grandmother?"

"Can that be possible?"

"How? Have you never thought of that?"

"Never; never."

The grandmother found her grandson in a Court of Assizes.

The first volume of the Historical Dictionary of the French language is now in press. This Dictionary, which is the work of the French Academy, and was commenced in 1833, is designed to be the most complete and curious work on language yet printed. This first volume, which is composed of 400 pages in quarto is only the fortieth part of letter A! At the same rate it would require a hundred centuries to finish the work; but happily for the reputation of the present Academy, a large proportion of the work is already finished, and this first volume is only sent out as an *avant-courrier*, to receive the judgments and the criticism of the learned world. The form of the volume may suffer subsequent modifications, and the matter once decided, the other volumes will follow in rapid succession. The preparation of this immense work is divided among the various *savans* of the Academy according to their respective abilities and acquirements, and each, it is said, will endeavor to leave this one of his brightest claims for posthumous glory. It must not be supposed, however, that A is going to make forty volumes, for taking twenty volumes as an average for the entire twenty-six letters, which is about just, we would thus have a Dictionary of 520 volumes! The fact is, that the first volume, just published, is made up mostly of introductory remarks, and contains but a small portion of A at the end; so that the balance of this letter perhaps will not occupy more than another volume.

The Indian revolt has inspired a flood of *brochures*, *feuilletons*, and chapters on the English rule in the East; but as a general thing these are only elaborations on a state of things that is easily recognized at a glance. The last of these works is entitled, *The Sentiments of Justice and Humanity of England, in the Indian Question*, and takes strong ground against the indiscriminate vengeance of the English army on the non-resistant populations.

Some time ago M. Emile de Girardin sold his shares in the journal *La Presse*, to M. Millaud, for 825,000 francs. M. de Girardin possessed 40 of 75 shares, and thus had a controlling power in the direction of the journal. M. Millaud stepped exactly into the position of M. de Girardin, and supposed, until recently, that he possessed the same powers in the direction of the journal. But lately a difficulty arose; a change was made in the editorial corps and in the general tone of the paper, and in these mutations a question of right sprung up between M. Millaud and M. Rony, who as chief editor of the journal, represents the other 35 shares. M. Rony cited M. Millaud before the tribunals to show why he should not continue in charge of the journal, and he gained his cause. So that Millaud has been placed in the singular position of having paid 825,000 francs to gain something over which he has not the control.

The *Moniteur*, official journal of the French Government, commences an article on the American elections by mentioning that "The States of New-York, Baltimore and New-Orleans have gone," &c. The same *Moniteur* has a correspondent at Richmond, Va., who keeps it advised on the progress of the American financial crisis. The French Government has discovered a new centre to the western world. MALAKOFF.

The British Protectorate of Mosquito.

Glasgow, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Previously to the time of the great gold discoveries in California, Mosquito was, for the generality of your countrymen, in a great measure, a *terra incognita*. It was from their anxiety to obtain the most practical line of transit between the two oceans, that the idea occurred to them of the King of the Mosquito being a mere myth, and the kingdom and the protectorate claimed to be exercised over it by England, a mere contrivance, got up on the spur of the moment, to enable England to exercise some control as regards the transit; and Mr. Squier and others who at that time followed his track of rabid political hostility to English interests, did all in their power to exasperate the prejudice against us these suppositions occasioned.

From having been resident in Mosquito since 1841, till this year, and thus acquainted with the true history of affairs there, I saw how unjust these imputations were, and therefore took occasion of visits to the States at various times, to publish, under the names of "Spectator," "Viator," &c., in various papers in New-York and Philadelphia, true accounts of the connection that had subsisted between England and Mosquito, for some 200 years previously. But I fear those publications were of but little benefit, as insinuations against the rapacity and ambition of England still continued prevalent in the American papers, while we English in Mosquito knew that our Government had refused to accept a cession from this country from the late Mosquito King, and had the greater occasion to cry out against it for the indifference and neglect which attended all the representations we made regarding the increasing prevalence of crime and grievances of various sorts, such neglect tending to prove, to our entire conviction, that the Mosquito Protectorate, far from being considered by our Government any sort of advantage whatever, had become an irksome piece of routine, of which it would gladly have divested itself but for the shame that must have attended such renunciation.

It was, therefore, with feelings of much satisfaction that I learned that our Government had resolved to send out so efficient and trustworthy a negotiator as Sir Gore Ouseley, to arrange with your Government, among other matters, all those connected with Mosquito, including, of course, I presume, that deplorable affair, the bombardment and burning of Greytown, which is to be regretted quite as much for the detriment it entailed upon the character of your Government, for having inflicted the injury, as upon that of ours for having submitted to it, unquestioned—an affair which will be found to have resulted both from the misrepresentations imposed upon your Press and Government, and from neglect upon the part of ours of explicit and mutual understandings with respect to the *status* of the town. If the British Government had made it clearly understood that Greytown was under its protection (as undoubtedly it was,) the town would never have been bombarded; and if your Government had not listened to the interested misrepresentations and falsehoods propagated on the part of the Transit Company, or had employed an officer of more judgment and discretion than Hollins, that calamity would equally have been avoided.

Neither the Mosquito Protectorate nor the Mosquito King is a fiction; but he, the men and their country, are utterly worthless as compared with the value of a good understanding between our two Governments; and no such course regarding Mosquito would have been pursued as our Government has followed since 1844, but for the utter ignorance it has been in throughout—and still remains in—respecting the general condition of the country, the British interests in it, and the portion of its inhabitants called Mosquito men—by far the worst.

What course Sir Gore Ouseley may pursue regarding the country it were hard to guess, ignorant as he cannot but be of its circumstances and of the nature of its population, and unable, as he will find himself, to extract almost any reliable information, on these subjects, from our present Consul at Greytown, who is chiefly to blame for having allowed the country to drift into its present scandalous condition of unchecked crime. It would be well, therefore, that some of your countrymen who have had opportunity for informing themselves, should inform your Government of the circumstances of the case, which will be found to be about as follows:

First. That the British interests in Mosquito excepting those of the grantees of portions of the land, which may or may not become valuable, and some mahogany cuttings on the north coast, were about *nil*, the mahogany cutting and the small trade of the Eastern coast being almost destroyed through the state of insubordination and crime into which the Indians have lapsed through the neglect of the young king, and of the two last British Consuls, his appointed advisers.

Second. That the two Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras, being about the worst in Christendom, never having been in any degree maritime, there being no roads in Mosquito, and the whole Spanish race inveterately detested by the Indians, they can never govern Mosquito, the innumerable river-mouths, lagoons and creeks of which, on the dissolution of the king's authority, (relaxed greatly at present, but capable, under advice and support, of being reëstablished and made most useful in the management of the Indians,) will become, in all probability, a vast nest of pirates.

Third. That there is no practical mode of recovering such a country from its present state of disorder, and making it again visitable by strangers, but by reëstablishing the king's authority and requiring him to reappoint the former native functionaries—dismissed by the Consuls—headmen and quartermasters (so called, but, in reality, constables) in each river and coast district, for the purpose of arresting criminals and carrying them before him, and still more for assisting him in the Judicial circuits made personally by his ancestors, for the punishment of crime and the redress of grievances, which circuits—also deplorably abolished by the British Consuls—he should be required to recommence immediately.

Fourth. The ancient revenue of poll-tax of a dollar a head having, as occasioning much abuse, been abolished (by myself, as acting for the King during his minority in 1844) and an import duty of 5 per cent. (2½ originally) substituted with a duty on mahogany exported, and these revenues having become greatly reduced through the disorganized state of the country, it would be highly desirable to grant the King a small subsidy for his subsistence, and that of the functionaries he must employ.

It is, Sir, your public to whom all these considerations should be addressed, as, for it, of far greater interest and importance than for that of this country, being, for the latter, far too remote and abstract, while for the United States they involve this material consideration, that if Mosquito, *instead of being placed under a joint protectorate of the United States and Great Britain*, be partitioned between those despicable Spanish States, it will (besides sacrificing its respectable communities of Protestant Creoles) in all human probability fall a prey to Walker or some such unprincipled adventurer, to be turned into a Slave-State, and then form a footing for the further operations of the great faction of slavery-propagandism, or become, as I have said, a vast nest of pirates. And, in conclusion, be it observed, that before I left the country, the Mosquito men about Sandy Bay had already tried their hands in plundering a small Belgian vessel and nearly killing her captain, who appealed for redress to both the King and the British Consul, and got, as usual, none whatever. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAS. STANISLAUS BELL.

[illegible] The President says in substance that the Federal Constitution [illegible] "unfortunately" a contrary "construction has now prevailed too long to be changed." Quere.—How long does it take to annul a constitutional provision by adverse construction? What period of [illegible] of a constitutional principle [illegible]

Upwards of thirty years' acquiescence in the Missouri Compromise was supposed to have settled the constitutional question in that case. This it seems was a mistake. (See Mr. B.'s inaugural and message.) Perhaps less time is requisite, out of deference to Popular Sovereignty, to invalidate a principle of the Constitution by disobedience, than to settle its construction through its own legislative and executive ministers, with the general consent of the country. Or is it subject to a sliding scale of interpretation? If so what is that scale?

The Walker filibustering expedition—the last one, I [illegible]; the Federal authorities at New-Orleans are, by implication, [illegible] of negligence in discharging WALKER upon "insufficient bail," but not for permitting his expedition to sail, and the President "commends the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress." It is the duty of Congress, as he intimates, to "adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages." [illegible] further enactments, what are the President's duty in regard to enforcing the existing law which places the whole civil and military power of the Government at his disposal "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on any such expedition," and to calling to account and dismissing those officials who connived at it, who disobeyed his instructions and by their negligence, "notwithstanding his precautions, the expedition has escaped from our shores?" Have we here another sliding scale? and if so, what is the principle by which it is regulated?

Mr. BUCHANAN says "All [the supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska act] were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions."

Quere.—What is this "great doctrine," as interpreted by the Kansas act? The President says "the domestic institutions" which, according to that act, "The people were perfectly free to form and regulate in their own way, are the relation between the master and slave and a few others, [to wit husband and wife, parent and child,] and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character." Then political rights, or government, do not belong to "popular sovereignty." It only extends to domestic or family relations. Is not this close? Verily, thus, the fraternity of popular sovereignty is extensive—more so than our proud and universal Yankee nation have imagined. In what clime indeed does it not exist? But perhaps what is popular sovereignty in Kansas is not popular sovereignty everywhere else. Is here another sliding scale? If so, what is the key to it?

On the adoption of the Constitution the President says "They (the people of Kansas) are to vote by ballot, and the ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed 'Constitution, with Slavery,' and 'Constitution with no Slavery.'" But whether with or without Slavery, "the Constitution will be transmitted to Congress." And again, "if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences." *Hobson's choice* has hitherto been deemed stringent. Now it appears that it was redundant liberty. The free choice of Kansas is *This*, whether or no, and you shall "be responsible for the consequences." QUERIST.

The Vanderbilt News.

This is the the title of a sheet of which two copies have come to us, purporting to have been issued on board the *Vanderbilt* during her last voyage to Europe, but which were evidently printed upon her arrival. The contents probably contributed to the amusement of the passengers upon the way.

We find among them the following by an American lady, more distinguished hitherto in a different art:

To the Hen that laid the egg the poet had for breakfast, on board the *Vanderbilt*, Monday morning, Nov. 2, 1857.

BY MISS HARRIET G. HOSMER.

Hail laying bird! and thrice all hail!
Thou'st raised an egg; my voice I'll raise.
For will shall not, if flesh shall fail,
To greet thy lays, with other lays.

Thy yolk was easy, but for me,
Though with material more ample,
How idly vain the hope would be,
Like thee to set as good egg sample!

In vain tho' e'en heart's blood I spilt,
And yet than now, what time more fit,
While I upon the *Vanderbilt*,
Or brooding o'er the hatch-way sit?

But no! myself I could not plume
In plucking all thy feathers rare
From out thy cap, or back, or doom
Thy nature to a Biped Bear.

For laying claims to laying eggs
Would be too like (my way of reading)
The last hen on her final legs,
'Twould be the last last fowl proceeding.

I'm not in-grate, nor yet in small,
Or smaller things would do thee wrong;
Thou shellest out thy little all,
Like Shelley, I'll give thee a song.

A song, and words of comfort too,
Progression still kind nature sings,
And keeping this advice in view,
Lay thyself out for greater things.

For greater things, and thou shalt shine,
Confessed by savage and by sage;
If other voices are like mine,
The only Nestor of the age.

CORSICAN VENGEANCE.—M. ABBATUCCI, the recently deceased Minister of Justice in France, was admirably qualified, it would appear, by the experience of his own family history, to appreciate the advantages of a civilized system of jurisprudence. The correspondent of an English journal writes of him:

"With one of his countrymen, M. CASA BIANCA, the Senator, he was at deadly feud. For upwards of two centuries it has been said in Corsica, that every ditch in the low woodland is full of bones of the Abbatuccis slaughtered by the Casa Biancas; and that every well hides bodies of Casa Biancas murdered by the Abbatucci clan. And so the feud had gone on, and no civilization of our 19th century could bring these two heads of the two families to endure each other. The other evening M. CASA BIANCA was seated at a whist table at the right hand of an acquaintance of mine, who was playing against him. A new comer announced the official news of ABBATUCCI's decease. 'He is dead?' asked M. CASA BIANCA, earnestly—'you are certain he is dead?' and, on confirmation of the news, he rose, laid down his cards, and said, with great fervor and solemnity, '*E finita la vendetta*' (the vengeance is ended.)"

SUPERSTITION IN ENGLAND.—The Birmingham *Journal* states that a young woman near that city was robbed of a new cotton dress, and 3d. extra to make the charm complete, by a fortune-teller, who left her promising that "the dress should be immediately buried in the neighboring churchyard until five o'clock, when she would exhume it and return with the girl's fate in her pocket." Of course neither the woman nor the dress has since appeared.

A "FIRST-RATE NOTICE" OF A BRIDEGROOM.—A Western exchange paper contains the following notice:

"Married in Seymour, on Sunday, the 4th inst., by Esquire CARTER, Mr. GEORGE WOLFSON (better known as old WOLFSON, the tanner,) to Mrs. FREDERICK MILLER, a charming widow of twenty-two. Old WOLFSON is the ugliest and filthiest man in the United States, without any exception, and how, with all his ugliness, he got the widow's consent to have him is a mystery to us. We can assure the bride that she need not be afraid of any woman running away with WOLFSON, for she is the only woman that has been within ten feet of him for twenty years."

The [illegible] *Observer* remarks: "The shoe business is gradually reviving in this town. We hear of manufacturers putting out their stock in larger quantities, and we learn that the price of bottoming is a trifle higher than it was a month ago."

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

[illegible]

The Board of Aldermen met on Monday evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman [illegible]:

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen hereby give notice to his Honor, the Mayor, that they will meet in Convention on Monday, the 21st day of December, at 2 P. M. in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of selecting Police Clerks; and also, Assistant Clerks for the District Courts to fill the places of those whose terms of office have expired, or are about to expire the present month, and he is respectfully invited to be present, as provided for by law passed April 15, 1855.

The resolution was adopted.

A petition was received from James O'Reilly, complaining that the farmers had not the accommodations west of Washington Market which were laid out for them, and also complaining of the action of the City Inspector and the Market Clerk. The paper was referred to a Special Committee for investigation.

The resolution concurring with the Councilmen to build a retaining wall in Fifth-avenue, was called up again and adopted.

The special reports on the removal of steamboat landings were called up again by Alderman STARR.

Alderman [illegible] moved the adoption of the minority report (opposed to removal.)

Alderman STARR moved the adoption of the report in favor of removal to stations further up town, which was adopted by a vote of 13 to 8.

President CLANCY (having left the chair) moved to take up the report in favor of concurring with the Councilmen, to increase the salary of the Street Commissioner to $5,000 a year. He moved that the name of Charles Devlin be inserted, but withdrew it.

Alderman TUCKER opposed it, and defied any member of the Board to give a good reason for the increase.

The report was adopted by a vote of 15 to 6.

Alderman [illegible] moved to take up the report on a new City Hall. Lost.

President CLANCY moved to take up the report concurring to increase the salary of the City Inspector to $5,000 a year. The report was taken up and adopted by a vote of 17 to 5.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon; the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition for the admission of Aaron M. Burr, as a Commissioner of Deeds, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

CHARGE AGAINST THE CITY INSPECTOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILMEN.

A petition was presented by Councilman McCAHILL, from James O'Reilley, No. 123 West Twenty-fifth-street, alleging that for several years past, a part of West Washington Market was laid out as a stand for farmers to sell their produce, as well as for the sale of produce from the market-boats. It states that about the 1st of September, Dan. Murran, and a carpenter named Stead, commenced and erected on the square between thirty and forty stands, which they sold for several thousand dollars. One stand was said to be sold for $850, another for $615, another for $350. Other stands were alleged to have been sold at prices varying from $250 to $450, the proceeds of which were received by the City Inspector and Matthew Green, clerk of the market. From a conversation with Mr. Green, the petitioner ascertained that these stands were put up for the City Inspector to sell. The petition stated that the City Inspector gave several Aldermen and Councilmen stands in the market, in order that thereby they might be induced to make favorable reports and ordinances for that officer. Mr. Reilley alleges, that more than $10,000 was derived from the sale of these stands to Mr. Morton. The Clerk of the Market told the petitioner that the Market Committee all got stands for supporting the City Inspector.

Whereupon, he asks for a Committee to investigate the truth of these specifications, and to compel the City Inspector to state what stands have been given away as bribes, and to whom, and that he be compelled to pay into the City Treasury the proceeds derivable from such sales.

The reading of this petition was followed by a long and animated discussion upon the question whether the matter ought to be referred to a special Committee or to the Committee on Markets.

Ultimately, the petition was referred to a special Committee, consisting of Messrs. McCahill, Rochner, Dunn, Odell and Warner, who will report on Wednesday week. The Committee were directed by a special resolution to inquire as to the construction of sheds at West Washington Market.

CITY OIL-LAMPS.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for parties willing to undertake the cleaning, repairing and furnishing with oil, all the oil-lamps of the City, was laid over.

TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the City Inspector to permit country and market wagons to stand for the present on the southerly side of Tompkins-square, for market purposes.

Several accounts and petitions for payment for fitting up polling places were laid over under the rule.

The petition of Thaddeus B. Wakeman, and also of other parties similarly applying, to be constituted Commissioners of Deeds, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The resolution of the President, requesting David T. Valentine to prepare his annual Manual, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A resolution was adopted directing that the workingmen be paid their wages for work done on the roads, that all men having claims up to Nov. 28, 1857, present them at the Comptroller's office, and that Charles Turner, Esq., Ex-Deputy Street Commissioner, be requested to audit the bills, so that they may receive a *pro rata* amount upon their claims.

On motion the Board agreed to meet for the future on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, instead of on Thursdays.

PAVING CANAL-STREET.

The report of the Committee on Assessments, confirming the assessment for paving Canal-street, was next brought up, accompanied by a remonstrance against such confirmation, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. Mr. BUSTEED's opinion was, that notice of the contract was *not* necessary. An animated discussion took place on the motion to refer to the Law Committee. Finally, the remonstrance, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, were laid on the table, leaving the report of the Committee on Assessments still in the hands of the Committee of the Whole.

The Board, after the transaction of some other formal business, adjourned to Wednesday.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO COUNCILMEN.—Councilman HASWELL and Councilman (elect) GENET met in the room of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, Monday, and from hard words proceeded to harder blows. GENET, who favors ARCULARIUS for the Presidency of the next Board, charged HASWELL, who is also a Democratic candidate, with having obtained friends by promises of prominent positions on Committees. HASWELL denied having done so. GENET pulled out $100 in gold and offered to bet that he had; HASWELL said he would give him a hundred if he could prove it. GENET took the responsibility of making the charge. HASWELL let go his right upon the person of GENET, thereby hurting him and spilling his money upon the floor. GENET righted and delivered his mauler square on the eye of the prospective President. The clerks then succeeded in separating them; the money was gathered up and the scene shifted.

The Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Canvassers concluded their labors at a late hour on Monday evening by declaring in favor of those shown to have received the largest number of votes. The following are the totals for Mayor, Governors of the Almshouse and Supervisors. The official vote will be published to-morrow:

FOR MAYOR.

Daniel F. Tiemann	43,208	Scattering	103
Fernando Wood	40,888		
Tiemann's majority			2,320
Total vote cast			84,199

FOR GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Anthony Dugro	42,407	C. Schwarzwalder	61
Washington Smith	23,908	Scattering	286
Frederick C. Wagner	16,010		

FOR SUPERVISORS—(Democrats.)

William M. Tweed	41,485	William C. Connor	42,933
Isaac Bell, Jr.	42,357	John R. Briggs	42,730
Elijah F. Purdy	42,711	Scattering	15
Walter Roach	42,314		
(Republicans.)			
John A. Kennedy	21,272	Peter P. Voorhis	21,074
Wm. R. Stewart	21,537	Thos. B. Stillman	21,026
Augustus Wiesmann	21,543	Scattering	1
Orison Blunt	21,823		
(Americans.)			
George Briggs	14,265	Geo. W. Warner	14,510
Horatio Reed	14,609	Henry Snyder	13,856
Hiram Corwin	14,480	Blank	291
John L. Riker	13,644		

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—Under the first contract with the United States Government, twenty-six trips per annum was stipulated to be made by these steamers. Since the reduction of the Government pay, the number has been reduced to twenty, viz., two per month for eight months and one each for the remaining four months of the year. As the company are permitted to select the four months in which to perform the single trips, they have, naturally chosen the Winter months which pay least, and which involve most of risk and expense. By reference to the published programme of the company, it will be observed that the last voyage for the year '57 from New-York is Dec. 5. The next four months they therefore leave the [illegible] once, instead of twice, per month; and the next departure is [illegible] Monday [illegible]. Since the change in the time of sailing of this line, according to the Postmaster-General's Report, the receipts upon the mail matter have fallen off 50 per cent.

ARRIVAL OF LLAMAS.—The brig *E. Drummond*, Capt. CHAPMAN, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Aspinwall; has on board a flock of 42 llamas, consigned to JAMES FREER & SON; these animals were brought from the Cordilleras to Guayaquil, and from thence shipped to Panama, and to Aspinwall by Railroad. There were originally taken on board the *E. Drummond* 71, but owing to heavy weather on the passage, 29 of them died. The *E. Drummond* put into Key West on the 4th instant, where the animals were much recruited, and sailed thence the 8th, bringing the above number to this port in good order.

A BOY KILLED BY A CITY RAILROAD CAR.—An inquest was held on Monday on the body of THEODORE TUCKER, a boy 14 years of age, who was admitted to the City Hospital on Friday evening, dreadfully mutilated. He had been run over by one of the Eighth-avenue Railroad cars. The evidence showed that the deceased, in attempting to get on the forward platform of the car, while it was in motion, missed his footing and fell, so that the wheels passed over him. The Jury exonerated the Conductor and driver of the car from blame, and rendered a verdict of "accidental death." They recommended that the Common Council pass an ordinance requiring grates to be fastened to the front of all City cars, to prevent passengers from jumping on the forward part of cars. The deceased resided with his mother, a widow, at No. 280 Broome-street, and was her main support.

Mr. GREEN, the Treasurer of the Central Park Commission, before the Aldermanic Committee, did not say, as was reported, that $7,500 of the original appropriation of $50,000 was lost in getting it. The substance of Mr. GREEN's statement was that there were no bids or offers at the Comptroller's office for that issue of stock, and that it was only by personal exertions of members of the Commission that it was taken, and to show what those exertions were, Mr. GREEN stated that the next day after the stock was disposed of, it would have brought at the market price about $7,500 less than the Commissioners received for it. The Commissioners received the whole sum of $50,000, and although at the time of very severe financial pressure, not a cent of the sum was lost, deducted, or abated.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest on Monday, in the case of EDWARD FLANNIGAN, who was run over on Friday night by one of the Eighth-avenue Railroad cars, and had both his legs nearly cut in two.

It appears the deceased was standing on the track, talking with an omnibus driver, and being considerably intoxicated at the time, failed to get off the track when the car came along. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was formerly an omnibus driver, but was out of employment at the time of the accident.

Police Intelligence.

A COUNTRY MERCHANT CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.—Abram Krower, until recently a merchant doing business in Smithville, Jefferson County, N. Y., was brought to this City yesterday on a warrant issued by Judge OSBORN, upon a charge of having, through false representations, purchased goods to the amount of $733 from the firm of Wm. Wat & Co., No. 72 Murray-street. The complainants charge that in May last the accused called at their store and represented that he was worth $6,000, over all liabilities. On the strength of this statement they sold to him $570 worth of goods on credit, and afterwards a second bill to the amount of $163. A few weeks ago he failed. Since his failure the complainants state that they have learned that the statement of his being worth $6,000 was false, and they believe made for the purpose of cheating them. Justice OSBORN held the accused for trial.

CHEATING A TAILOR.—Two young men, named Louis Devenburgh and Wm. Davis, hit upon a plan to supply themselves with Winter suits of clothing. They called a few days since on Andrew Vorr, tailor, at No. 41 Cliff-street, and were each measured for a suit, for which they were to pay $62. On Saturday they called for the garments, when Mr. Voss wrapped them up and laying them on the counter presented his bill. One of the young men handed over a check on the Nassau Bank for $62 50 in payment. As Mr. Voss was looking at the check the young men grabbed the two bundles and ran off. Mr. Voss attempted to catch them, but they managed to escape. On Monday he presented the check at the Bank, and found it to be worthless. Yesterday he fortunately spotted Devenburgh in the street, and had him arrested and taken before Justice WELSH, who locked him up for trial. The Police are after the other young man.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLE.—Charles Shock, a Prussian, was arrested yesterday, charged with perpetrating a base fraud on a German girl, named Amelia Fauble, residing at No. 160 West Forty-eighth-street, and robbing her of her clothing. The girl says that Shock called on her, and told her he would procure her a situation as chambermaid in Brooklyn, and that she had better secure the place at once. She accordingly went to Brooklyn, but found she had been hoaxed. On her return to Forty-eighth-street, she discovered that Shock had taken off her trunk containing her clothes. She detailed the case to officer Flynn, of the Sixth Ward. The officer succeeded in finding both Shock and the trunk of clothing at No. 419 Pearl-street. Shock was locked up in the Tombs by Justice WELSH for examination.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Officer Well, of the Lower Police Court, yesterday arrested Patrick M. Temple, house-agent, at No. 9 State-street, on a charge of perjury, preferred against him by August Bergen, of No. 45 Whitehall-street. It is alleged that Temple swore falsely in the Court of Common Pleas, on the 16th of last October, in a case in which Bergen was plaintiff and Temple defendant, and that in consequence of the false swearing the suit was decided against Bergen. The accused was taken before Justice OSBORN, and admitted to bail.

BREAKING OPEN A LETTER.—Garet Cavanagh, residing at No. 145 Forty-first-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with breaking open a letter addressed to Ann Hurley, of Forty-second-street, and stealing therefrom a check for $20. The letter was addressed to the care of the accused, who, it is alleged, abstracted the check, and inclosed bogus bills in its place. Cavanagh was committed by Justice DAVISON for trial.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—John Cornel *alias* Miligan was arrested yesterday charged with being one of a gang of burglars who, a few nights since, broke into the house of Amos Biggs, No. 11 New Canal-street and stole $175 worth of jewelry and clothing. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN and locked up for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A WOMAN SCALDED.—A disturbance took place on Monday night in the tenant-house No. 152 Greene-street. During the affray Mrs. Sarah Duffy was severely scalded and had to be taken to the Hospital. No arrests were made.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 792, 1004, 1492, 1555, 1846, 1773, 1810, 1911, 1912, 555, 162, 826, 869, 1298, 1301. *Part II.*—Nos. 1919 to 1927, 1775.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 205, 142, 58, 242, 43, 70, 79, 88, 98, 182, 112, 120, 124, 125, 135, 139, 155, 174 to 176, 191, 249, 275, 283, 284, 290, 308, 310, 311.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 216, 357, 2535, 235, 2447, 360, 36, 884, 137, 265, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 15.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *John Swanberg and Ossian Wendell.*—An indictment for smuggling cigars in September last.

The United States vs. *John H. Snyder and Charles H. Grimm.*—An indictment for smuggling fifty gold watches in November last.

The United States vs. *John Leonard.*—An indictment for obstructing a Custom-House officer in his duties.

The United States vs. *Edwards.*—An indictment against the second mate of the ship *William Tapscott* for an assault with a dangerous weapon, viz.: A pair of brass knuckles, upon one of the crew.

The United States vs. *Manuel Nunes and Antonio José.*—An indictment for revolt and mutiny upon the brig *Falmouth* in Grand Bassa Roadstead, in Africa.

These latter men were arraigned and pleaded Not Guilty.

The Court was then occupied with Custom-House cases.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—Dec. 15.

The United States vs. *Joseph Kavitsch.*—The defendant in this case was arrested on a criminal warrant issued against him on the complaint of a Police officer, for having attempted to pass and utter counterfeit quarter dollars. The officer, on a search in the premises in which the defendant was arrested, found certain moulds and other implements used for counterfeiting coin. On the examination yesterday, however, the officer who made the search could not be found after diligent search by Deputy Marshal RYNDERS, he having left the Police force some time since. As there was no appearance of witnesses to sustain the prosecution, the Commissioner felt obliged to dismiss the complaint, and discharge the defendant.

The Cangemi Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi.*—On Monday Messrs. Blankman and Ashmead made an application at the Special Term for a writ of error, for the purpose of taking the case up to the Court of Appeals, on the exceptions, as settled, to have been taken on the trial before Judge DAVIES. It is desired that the writ shall act as a stay of proceedings. His Honor took the papers, and will probably render his decision to-day.

DECISIONS.

Victor Sort and Louis Gonzalo Sort, an Infant, by his Guardian ad litem, vs. *Henry A. Coit.*—Mrs. Isabel Orsono O'Farrell, a widow lady residing in the Island of Cuba, was the owner at the time of her [illegible]

[illegible] demurrer. Under the Code, such objections must be raised before, if at all, or [illegible] waived. If the statement were not [illegible] the defendant, instead of demurring to its sufficiency, should have [illegible] danger in allowing a suit in the name of the infant [illegible] should a judgment be recovered, the 64th rule provides that the guardian [illegible] the moneys [illegible] without first giving security to the infant—a condition which, as the guardian was already appointed, may be presumed to have been already complied with, according to law. As to the other branch of the objection, it is undoubtedly the general rule that debts due in this State to deceased residents of other States and countries can only be sued by executors or administrators appointed within this State, and subject, as such, to its authority and control. But where, as in this case, a legacy has been given of specific securities, the legatee himself may sue for their possession, if he have first obtained the assent of the executor, whether that executor be of foreign or of domestic origin. And such assent, where no debts remain unpaid, is a matter not of choice, but of positive obligation. If not given freely it can be compelled—and if not given expressly, it can be implied. (See the authorities collected in Jacob's Law Dictionary, Title Executor; also Dayton's Surrogate. The case of Smith and Webb, 1 Barb. R. 230.) As to the executor's assent to the legacy, in the present suit it is [illegible] ring—that "Jose Pastor, the sole acting executor of the will, after having duly and legally executed and fulfilled his duties as such according to the laws of Cuba, has been discharged from the office of executor by the decree of a competent court of judicature on the Island, according to the laws thereof, and that since such discharge he has, to the knowledge of the defendant, [illegible] refused, and disclaimed, and still refuses to make any claim to the stock aforesaid, or to assume any further control over the estate in any capacity." Such a statement, it seems to me, in the absence of any suggestion of outstanding indebtedness, under the present liberal code of pleading, is a sufficient averment [illegible] of the required assent; especially when taken in connection with the other statement, already quoted, that the stocks [illegible] bequeathed to young Sort—in other words, the legacy in question—had been regularly, according to the Cuban laws, placed in charge of his father—the co-plaintiff with him—as tutor (the civil law designation of guardian) of [illegible] on the part of the executor to the legatee's taking possession of the securities bequeathed is not required for its own sake, but merely [illegible] that the property given is not necessary for the payment of debts of the testator, and may therefore rightfully be the subject of gift. The only substantial question is, are there any debts? In the present instance, as already shown, none are pretended and the executor has closed his trust and been fully discharged. His disclaimer, under such circumstances, and refusal to accept any control over the bequeathed securities, is a full warrant to the legatee. If, then, the legatee himself may sue, of what consequence is it that no domestic administrator should be appointed? The same reason which allows the one dispenses with the other. A domestic administration is only required with a view to domestic debts. Property within the jurisdiction is retained when there are creditors within the jurisdiction. It is with a view to their interests—and with that view only—that a domestic administrator is insisted on. When the reason for the rule, as in this case, ceases, the rule ceases, or should cease. *Cessante ratione, cessat lex*—no creditors, no administration. Defendant's demurrer overruled, and judgment to be entered for delivery of the certificates of stock to the plaintiffs, and payment of such interest as may have been received thereon.

Goold Hoyt, executor, vs. *C. V. Clickener.*—The counter claim, if any, of starting the tenant cannot be tried in this action. He is not a party to it, and will neither be benefited nor bound by the judgment. It is optional, also, with him, and not with his surety, whether such a claim shall be set up at all. He judged for himself as, by the lease, he had a right to do. He set up no damage, or at least made no case, and the surety cannot do it for him. He either waived all claim by quitting, or still retains the right, whatever it may be, and may assent to it or not, hereafter, in such form and at such time, and by such proofs, as he may judge expedient. The action of his surety, without his concurrence, will be no estoppel. Plaintiff's demurrer to counter-claim allowed, and judgment to be entered in his favor for the rent, interest and costs, without deduction, and without prejudice to any future action by the tenant, should an action to be sustainable.

John Jay, Receiver, vs. *Edward Degroot.*—The answer, in effect, admits the making of the note and the transfer of the collaterals, with the usual blank power of attorney; that the defendant, or some other person with his assent, and for his benefit, has since obtained possession of the papers and destroyed them; and that the allegations of fraud and want of consideration (no proof being offered to sustain them) are unfounded. Judgment for the plaintiff, for the principal and interest of the note, and for a restoration of the collaterals, is the necessary legal conclusion from the premises.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

The Newark City Bank vs. *Warren Carpenter et. al.*—Motion to vacate attachment granted, with costs.

Thomas Reynolds vs. *Robert Swan.*—Motion to vacate attachment, granted, with costs.

The People ex rel. John L. Mason vs. *J. A. Schenck.*—Taxation affirmed without costs.

B. F. Seaver vs. *L. Genner.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with costs.

Wm. Vanderventer vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Motion to readjust costs denied, without costs.

F. A. Palmer, Assignee, &c., vs. *Jas. Erving.*—Motion to change place of trial granted, on terms.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

D. C. Otis et al. vs. *O. H. Pratt.*—Motion to discharge defendants from arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Domingo de Goicouria vs. *Appleton Oaksmith.*—Injunction dissolved, as to $25,000, and interest and costs.

A. Higgins vs. *E. Roberts.*—*Certiorari* to be stayed.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Dec. 15.

Before A. W. Bradford.

The Surrogate issued his decree in the matter of the will of Henry Parish, deceased, in accordance with his conclusions. It provides that the costs, counsel fees, and charges for short-hand reporting attendant on the controversy, shall be paid out of the estate. The property is divided among the legatees and the heirs-at-law.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

JUSTICE FLANDREAU IN COURT.

Elijah Fowler vs. *James M. Flandreau.*—This action was brought to recover $10,000 damages for the alleged false and malicious imprisonment of plaintiff. It appeared from the testimony in this case that a daughter of the plaintiff made a charge before the defendant, (who is a Police Justice,) that her father had abandoned her, on which he was arrested and committed to prison. It was rather hard to ascertain from the testimony as to which had abandoned the other.

The Jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff of $250.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

DECISIONS.

George T. Sweetzer vs. *Maria Rathbone.*—Execution and all proceedings set aside, with $10 costs.

Elizabeth Daguerre, &c., vs. *John Orser, &c.*—Motion granted.

Ernest Muldener vs. *F. Gustav Fritke.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Alexander R. Stewart vs. *Mary E. Foster.*—Motion denied.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson, without a Jury.

Lonzo M. Smith vs. *Adams' Express Company.*—The defendants were sued as common carriers, for the non-delivery of a money package, with $132.

The plaintiff resides at Windsor, Conn. On Sept. 4 last he called at the office of the defendants at Hartford, and left a parcel done up in brown paper, and directed, "Rev. J. B. Pinney, Colonization Rooms, New-York." It contained articles of clothing, was about the size of a thick octavo volume, and tied with twine, crossing at right angles on the two larger surfaces, which were each directed as above in a coarse hand, with ink across the centre. The plaintiff on the same day delivered to the company also the $132 in bank-bills, counted and sealed in an envelope, with the same direction, in the presence of the agents who received it, giving a receipt for the money parcel only. The agent of the Express Company, after the plaintiff left their office, fastened the envelope with money upon the larger package as alleged, with gum, making one parcel, in which condition both were forwarded to New-York.

Two office-clerks of their New-York office, and the driver, were called by defendants as witnesses to prove the delivery according to direction. They had little recollection, however, except as derived from the way-bill, and books of entry. It was claimed that the packages, joined as above, were delivered on Sept. 5 to the office-clerk at the Colonization Rooms, Bible House, in the absence of Mr. Pinney. The driver, quite a young man, swore that he delivered the parcel; that the envelope was in it when delivered; that the office-clerk was informed that it was a money parcel. It [illegible] appeared [illegible] this was [illegible] the [illegible] supposing from its size and make, it was an ordinary [illegible] merely placed it on the table of Mr. Pinney in the inner office. This was on Saturday evening about the close of office hours. On Monday morning Mr. Pinney obtained the package when he first arrived, which was early. It then had no money envelope, but he presently [illegible] the parcel and several times, handled the paper which enclosed it.

The mystery was, what had become of the money? It appeared in evidence that the valuable packages [illegible] out with the wagon which makes the general delivery for the defendants. No witness was impeached. The trial lasted a day and a half.

The Judge [illegible] the case was a question eminently proper for a jury. The defendants refused to re-try the action before a Jury, [illegible] must be recommenced.

For plaintiff, Mr. Devereux; for defendants, Messrs. [illegible]

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 15.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

There were fewer cases than usual on the calendar, and the majority of them were [illegible] or dismissed without being brought to trial. There were 39 prison cases, 7 suspended cases, and 17 bail cases—[illegible] in all. There was a large crowd in the Court-room, and at times a good deal of noise and confusion. The Judges were several times compelled to tell the officers in attendance to require the audience to keep quiet.

Timothy [illegible] was charged with an assault and battery upon Thomas O'Connor. The complainant did not want to press the charge, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

A man who gave his name as John McKeon was brought to the bar. *Judge Osborn*—He's been at the bar and received his sentence more than once. (Laughter.)—The prisoner was charged with an assault and battery, alleged to have been committed, Dec. 11, upon John Sunny, of No. 3 Ann-street. It was stated in the complaint that the prisoner struck Sunny with a glass bottle and destroyed property belonging to him worth $175. He was discharged at the request of the complainant.

James [illegible] was arrested by Officer Hector Moore, of the Fifteenth Ward Police, charged with stealing, Nov. 21, $15 in bank-notes from Alexander R. Thorp, No. 734 Broadway. The case was ordered to the General Sessions for trial.

Edward Smith, charged with an assault and battery (Dec. 11) upon his wife Margaret, at No. 145 Cherry-street, was discharged.

John Holmes (colored) was charged with stealing (Dec. 11) some dresses and an overcoat, worth $30, the property of Susan Church, No. 105 Park-street.

George Meyers, Carson Determan and Herman Shaw were charged with an assault and battery upon Jacob Buhlemeyer, of No. 510 Canal-street, alleged to have been committed Dec. 8. The case was adjourned to Saturday.

Michael Collins had been committed upon the accusation of Samuel Woolsey, who said he committed an assault and battery upon him, Dec. 2. *Judge Osborn*—Do you want to discharge him? *Complainant*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, all right, I'm willing.—The case was dismissed.

John Rodgers and Patrick Heron, both boys, had stolen (Dec. 11) 3 coal scuttles, worth $2 75, from Thomas Tyle, No. 743 Third-avenue. They were caught in the act. *Judge Osborn*—We find them both guilty. Take them to the House of Refuge.

Ann Waterforce stole $2 worth of copper coins from John Fisher, No. [illegible] East Thirty-third-street, Dec. 4. He was seen to take the money from the complainant's wagon and run away. He was pursued and arrested, found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

The case of Michael Lynch, of No. 26 Madison-street, charged by Officer John Seaman, of the Fourth Precinct Police, with keeping a disorderly house, was adjourned to Thursday.

Daniel Driscoll was sent up for 4 months for stealing a hat, valued at $2 by its owner, George W. Nelson, No. 188 Cherry-street, Dec. 11. The property was found in his possession when he was arrested.

The case of Charles Abbot, charged with an assault and battery upon Rachel Stevens, was adjourned to Saturday.

The case of John Hulan, charged with beating his wife Mary, was also adjourned to Saturday.

Patrick Mogel stole six pairs of gaiters, worth $6, from Ellen Marker, No. 71 Avenue C, Dec. 12, and was sent to the City prison for thirty days.

Augustus Roy and Patrick Mullen picked the pocket of William H. Smith of No. 209 Mott-street, Brooklyn, Dec. 12, and stole his gold watch, valued at $25. They were in a crowd together at James Slip, when the larceny was committed. The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Anna Williams, who was caught in the act of stealing an umbrella worth $1, from James Ryan, No. 119 Chatham-street, Dec. 11, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John O'Brien committed an assault upon Officer Thomas Hull, of the Seventh District Police, Dec. 12. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Elizabeth Wilson and Mary Ann Shaw were charged with stealing a porte-monnaie from Sarah Campbell, of Port Jefferson, L. I., Dec. 2. The case had been several times adjourned. On Thursday it was called on, but was not tried. Officer John W. Holmes, of the Tenth District Police, an important witness in the case, was called on that occasion, but did not answer, and the case was postponed. The officer says he was in the Court-room that day waiting to give his evidence in the case, but had stepped out for a moment when his name was called. He was present on Saturday and at the present session, but the case was postponed to Thursday.

George Bokewell was tried and convicted on a charge of obtaining property under false pretences from George Bell, of No. 69 South-street. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month.

John Pryor and James Riley, both boys, were arraigned on the complaint of John Madden, of No. 303 Third-avenue, who accused them of stealing a horse-blanket worth $4, Dec. 10. The evidence was conclusive against Riley, but did not inculpate Pryor. The first was found guilty and sent to the House of Refuge. Pryor was acquitted.

Francis McDermott was brought to the bar on the complaint of Bernard McMahon, of No. 157 East Thirty-second-street. McDermott picked his pocket, Dec. 12, stealing his pocket-book, containing 79 cents in silver and copper coin. The prisoner was found guilty of the theft and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the full term—six months.

Philip Hanna, a cartman, was next arraigned. Officer James G. Finch, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, said he was going to the Superintendent's office, in Broome-street, on Friday, and saw the prisoner, whose cart stood in front of the store No. 424 Broome-street, beating his horse over the head with a thick piece of board in a very cruel manner; he stepped up to the prisoner and told him to stop it. The prisoner persisted, and said he had a right to beat his own horse as much as he pleased; he (the officer) told him that if he did it again, he would arrest him; the prisoner did do it again, and he arrested him. *Counsel*—Did you arrest him because he called you a name that you didn't like? *Witness*—No, Sir. Other witnesses were examined, who saw Hanna beat the horse, but said the piece of board was much smaller than the officer swore it was; the horse had bitten the defendant's finger before he beat him. *Judge Osborn*—I don't think there's evidence enough to convict the man. Discharge him.

John Prescott was arraigned on a charge of picking a woman's pocket. Officer Richard Orpheus, of the Second Precinct Police, made affidavit that he caught the prisoner with his hand in the pocket of an unknown woman at the Fulton Ferry, Dec. 11. The case was adjourned to Thursday.

Thomas Henegan and Michael O'Hara, both boys, were charged in one complaint, with stealing fifteen caps worth two dollars from Henry Teller, of No. 421 Sixth-avenue, Dec. 11. Officer Patterson, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, effected their arrest. O'Hara was brought to the bar, but the other prisoner did not appear when his name was called. *Judge Osborn*—Where's the other boy?—No one knew what had become of him.—*Judge Osborn*—(To Judge CONNOLLY)—Oh, I guess you discharged him. You told him to go,—that boy that was standing at the bar a few moments ago. I was talking to the other prisoners.—The evidence was not very strong against O'Hara, and he was discharged.

Daniel Fallon, it was alleged, committed an assault and battery upon Eliza O'Brien, Nov. 4. The clerk called the name of the complainant several times, but she did not respond. *Judge Osborn*—Don't call her too often. She ought to be here.—The prisoner was discharged.

Michael Goland was arraigned on a complaint preferred by Officer Hector Moore, of the Fifteenth Ward Police, who charged him with an assault and battery upon him (Dec. 12) while in the discharge of his duty as an officer. It seems the prisoner had an altercation in Eighth-street, near Broadway, with a passenger whom he had carried thither, with regard to the money which he demanded from him for his fare, and damages done to his vehicle. The affair was settled amicably, and then the officer told the prisoner to drive on. The latter—so swore the officer—was impudent, and he tried to ascertain the number of his hack in order to report him, but Goland whipped up his horses and tried to escape. It was in the night time. The officer caught the horses by the head, and the prisoner continued whipping the horses, and also struck the officer with his whip. The question was, whether he so struck him purposely, or by accident. *Judge Osborn* (to Judge CONNOLLY)—Well, what do you say? *Judge Connolly*—Upon this state of facts we'll have to discharge him. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Mr. Moore, your own witness says he thinks the prisoner hit you accidentally, and we shall have to discharge him. Your only remedy will be to go and make a complaint at the Mayor's office for a violation of a Corporation ordinance on the part of the prisoner, in refusing to give you his number.—The prisoner was set at liberty.

The case of Frederick Wehrman, charged with embezzling at different times jewelry, fancy cutlery, and other articles all worth $50, from the store of Wm. M. Tiers, No. 43 Maiden-lane, was adjourned to Saturday.

The case of Thomas A. Doran and Patrick Mullen, charged with an assault and battery upon James [illegible], No. [illegible], striking him with fists, decanters and knives, was also adjourned to Saturday, and the Court, after an unusually brief session, to Thursday, 9 A. M.

[illegible]

From the San Francisco [illegible]

[illegible] Gulf, for the purpose of making a [illegible] river [illegible] and after spending some months in the country [illegible] Nicolaiefsk [illegible] and returned here, arriving [illegible] Mr. [illegible] regard to [illegible] count of the Amoor river country. He reached [illegible] Bay, in the Gulf of Tartary, [illegible] known from the English and Russian [illegible] in it some few years ago, on the [illegible] and found there a small Russian [illegible] From that place he proceeded some twenty miles inland, to Lake Kisi. This lake is sixty miles in length, running in an easterly and westerly direction. [illegible] is too shallow to be navigated by any other than very light boats [illegible] wooded country.

Lake Kisi connects at its western end by several arms with the Amoor, which flows thence in a north-east direction, and meets the sea at a distance of two hundred and [illegible] further into the interior, the wood becomes better and larger, and would afford tolerably good timber. At the point of [illegible] of the lake and Amoor is another military station, called Mariansky Post, and near by it the present village of Kisi. The country in this neighborhood and in this portion of the Amoor valley, generally, is pleasant and offers good inducements to the agriculturist. It is about eighty miles from the coast, across the land, and exhibits a remarkable difference in its climate from that of the coast.

The lower portion of the Amoor is generally interspersed with numerous islands, or rather it is divided into a number of channels, and its valley in these parts is very wide. The navigation is difficult, but it is supposed that the best channels have not been discovered. Everywhere it abounds in many kinds of excellent fish, among which are several varieties of salmon. There is a remarkable fish there, great numbers of which Mr. BACON saw, called by the English beluga, and by some sea-horses. It is [illegible] rises in the [illegible] reaches the length of 30 feet. At certain periods of the year, it appears to run up the river, and is sometimes caught with the aid of spears by the Gilliacks, or aborigines of the country, who take it for the sake of its oil. It was not known that any [illegible] made of it.

Going up the Amoor, from Mariansky, the party found most of the islands covered with willows, and there were conclusive proofs that the river must sometimes rise at least sixteen feet higher than it was in July. The scenery along the right shore, which is considerably higher than the left, resembles the scenery of the Rhine, but it is in many parts even more grand and imposing. Our informant was told that the scenery on the river above Mariansky was still more grand than below. It must be borne in mind that the Amoor is some 2,000 miles long, and makes a great bend to the south in about the middle of its course. It is at the bend, which is far south in latitude, that the country is said to resemble a tropical land in appearance and most of the productions. There are cork trees, grapes, peaches, apricots and other fruits growing in the wild state there. Coal has been found at three different places on the upper river, samples of which our informant has with him.

All along the river from Mariansky to the sea, and on both sides, there are numerous Gilliack [illegible] villages, and also many small Russian settlements.

The Russians, in their settlements, are clearing the forests and devoting themselves to agriculture. They raise vegetables, rye, turnips, potatoes and [illegible] for their own use [illegible] There are sables, ermine, foxes, wolves, bears, moose, deer, hares and squirrels further back in the country, [illegible] hunting about the mouth of the Amoor. There is very little trade as yet, and what there is consists chiefly in supplying the inhabitants with [illegible] necessities. The Russian Government intends to be liberal to settlers, and makes large grants of land to them under easy conditions.

Division of Texas—A New State.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The subdivision of Texas into two or more States is revived in the public journals of that State. No State in the Union has increased in population and wealth during the last few years more than Texas. Her estimated population at this time [illegible] more than half a million, and when the next census is taken it will be found sufficient to entitle the State to six or seven representatives in Congress.

Several reasons are given for a division. The great size of the State, the great dissimilarity of its parts, and the difficulty of constant communication between all parts, and one centre of Government, are among the chief of them. The general political reason is the importance of increasing the strength of the South in the United States Senate, by the addition of more Senators, to check the increasing predominance of the non-slaveholding States, from the growth of Free-soil States in the Northwest.

The subdivision of Texas into not more than five States is provided for by the articles of annexation.

One of the principal objections is that, perhaps, one of the new States may be a Free State, by reason of the predominance in one portion of the State of settlers from Europe, who do not employ slave labor. That danger is overrated. It is proposed to avoid all apprehension on that subject by making a new State out of the First Congressional District, as now constituted, which will be sure to adopt a slave Constitution, and in the remainder of the State—the original Texas—the preponderance is clear, and the constitutional provisions sufficiently decided.

Obituary.

ANDREW MILNE died in Charleston on the 8d, aged 74. He was a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, but early in life came to this country, of which he has been a resident for the last fifty-four years. He first went to New-Orleans, where fourteen years of his life was spent in the cotton trade, in connection with large houses in Glasgow and Liverpool.

SOLOMON ABBOTT, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Spartansburg, S. C., Nov. 28. He was born in Virginia in 1757, and removed to South Carolina in his youth—settling within five miles of the place where he died. He was on a scout when the battle of Cowpens was fought.

Mr. Martin Rickert, a native of Germany, died recently at the North Mountain House, above Clear-spring, Washington County, Md., at the advanced age of 106 years and 11 months. He came to America at the close of the Revolutionary War, and cast his first vote for Washington.

LIST OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED OF THE STEAMER CATARACT.—No complete list of the dead and wounded of the steamer *Cataract* has heretofore been published. It appears from the following, furnished by Capt. O'NEIL, that thirteen have died of their injuries, and seven of the wounded still survive with fair hope of recovery.

DEAD.—Mr. N. E. Drace, Hartford, Conn.; Samuel Blackburn, Cass County, Mo.; Mr. Dello, Illinois; Mr. Mauzey, Brunswick, Mo., reported to have died after getting home; Mr. Kelsoe, Illinois; Thomas Hogan, St. Louis, Mo.; Barney Kelley, bar-keeper, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. McDonald, express messenger, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Jones, second engineer, St. Louis, Mo.; Chris. Jones, Geo. Brown, Jno. Brown, firemen; "Barber," name unknown.

WOUNDED.—Thomas Hutchins, clerk, St. Louis, slightly; Jordan Targee, second clerk, St. Louis, severely; C. Hermance, cabin boy, St. Louis, slightly; W. B. Austin, (colored,) porter, Pittsburg, severely scalded; Mr. Muldridge, passenger, Illinois, severely scalded; Mr. Loring, passenger, Illinois, severely scalded; J. D. Alden, Hartford, Conn., slightly scalded. All the wounded are recovering excepting the porter Austin, who is very low.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Great Trotting, Monday, Dec. 14, Match $500, two miles and repeat, in harness.

W. WHELAN, b. g. *Jake Oakley*	1	1
D. TALLMAN, b. M. *Lady Woodruff*	2	2

	Time, First Heat.	Time, Second Heat.
First Mile	2:37	2:41
Second Mile	2:51	2:53
Total	5:28	5:34

This was a spirited and interesting trot. The fine weather and the announcement that *Jake Oakley* and *Lady Woodruff* were to contend drew forth a respectable crowd to witness the sport. *Jake Oakley* had the call in betting, $100 to $60. The track was very heavy. The mare lost evidently on that account.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upward. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., [illegible] New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and walnut chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 369 Canal-st., [illegible] New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. [illegible] Classes now open for the reception of pupils. Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice, in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances. For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS.—[illegible] city only, having a large stock on hand, will sell their entire stock [illegible] at cost [illegible] one an opportunity to make valuable presents for a little money. Diamond Rings from $5 to $500. Diamond [illegible] from $5 to $500. [illegible] &c., from $20 to $1,500. J. HERMANN & CO., No. 415 Broome-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning [illegible] cents a week [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

[illegible] communications will receive no attention. All [illegible] to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

☞ JOHN H. TYSON, New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Vanderbilt steamship North Star, of the Bremen and Southampton line, left the latter port on the 2d inst., and is now due here, with four days' later news from Europe. She had not been heard from up to the time of going to press. The R. M. steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 5th, is also now about due at Halifax.

Our Special Washington correspondent telegraphs the intelligence, which is also verified by the correspondent of the Associated Press on the authority of Gov. WALKER's most intimate friends, that that gentleman will to-day withdraw altogether from the Governorship of Kansas, and will in tendering his resignation give his reasons for the course, but in such a manner as not to disturb his present friendly personal relations with the Administration. As this course is in direct opposition to that marked out for Governor WALKER by his "most intimate friends," the great mass of our readers will probably be somewhat surprised by the announcement.

Congress was occupied again yesterday in paying the last tribute of respect to a departed member. Mr. HALE announced the death of Senator BELL, of New-Hampshire, and the usual proceedings followed in both Houses.

The statement that General SHIELDS and Mr. STEEL have been elected to the United States Senate from Minnesota, which was current in Washington on Monday, is denied by dispatches from the West, which assert that no election had taken place at latest dates.

We receive telegraphic announcement of another dreadful steamboat disaster on the Southwestern waters. From fifteen to twenty lives were lost on Saturday morning last by the burning of the steamboat Colonel Edwards, on the Red River. The boat is a total loss, with over a thousand bales of cotton and many cattle.

Yesterday was the last day of Canal Navigation, according to the determination of the Commissioners, and to-day the water will be drawn off. It is understood that the great bulk of produce dispatched by the Canals has reached its destination.

The General Markets yesterday were pretty active for Breadstuffs, as these were freely offered, including Flour, which partially declined 5c.@10c. per barrel; and Corn, which fell off 2c.@4c. per bushel. Wheat ruled firm through the day, but closed languidly. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Mess Pork advanced 25c.@50c. per barrel. Other articles tended downward. Groceries were generally in good request at former rates. Stock of Coffee, in first hands, 135,663 packages. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Freights were somewhat brisker, and ship-owners had any existing advantage.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. After disposing of a communication from the property clerk, and passing a series of resolutions providing for a more thorough record of police business, the Commissioners went into secret session, and elected Clerks to the several Police Courts. Mr. WARREN, the Property Clerk, states that he has frequent calls for property and money, to which he cannot respond, because he has not received the articles, they being detained contrary to law in the Police Courts or in the Station-houses. Mr. WARREN says some of the magistrates claim the right to hold property, while others agree with him that neither magistrates nor clerks have such right. He wants the Clerks and the Captains required to keep a record of property, money, &c., and to make a report of the same to the Department weekly. He wants also all the weapons and implements taken from burglars, murderers, &c., to be sent to the Department, to show to the people some of the dangers a policeman runs of getting his head broken, and the value of the whole Police Department to the community. The Board adopted the document, approved the blank return, and directed a General Order to be issued in accordance therewith.

There was no additional information in relation to iron pavement for Maiden-lane, received before the Aldermanic Committee on Streets, yesterday.

ABRAM KROWER, late merchant at Smithville, Jefferson County, N. Y., was brought to the City yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice OSBORN, to answer a charge of obtaining goods to a considerable amount through false representations from the firm of WM. WAY & Co., wholesale dry-goods merchants, No. 72 Murray-street. He was held to answer the charge.

The exhibition of fat cattle under the direction of the American Institute, was opened yesterday at the Crystal Palace. There were a few fine fat cattle, sheep and hogs, but the exhibition was not by any means so large as was anticipated. A more attractive display is expected for to-day and to-morrow.

Mr. VAN METER started with 67 persons—of all ages, from 40 years down to infants, of both sexes—yesterday, from the Ladies Five Points Mission, for homes in the West. Another company is to start next Monday.

DOWN UPON DOUGLAS.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post says that Senator DOUGLAS is regarded there as having already gone over to the opposition, and intimates that the Southern members are very glad of it, their object being to strengthen the Republican Party, and make Abolitionism sufficiently powerful and odious to induce the Slaveholding States to dissolve the Union, and form a separate Southern Republic. The eagerness with which the Richmond South has fallen afoul of the Illinois Senator, and the ribald abuse it heaps upon his head for the independent and consistent course he has pursued on the Kansas question since the President's message was read, gives color of truth to the statement. It seems to be the desire of the "fire-eaters" to drive Senator DOUGLAS into opposition to them, let their motives be what they may, and there appears to be a very good chance of their succeeding in their designs. The politicians of the school represented by the South would doubtless be much better pleased if the whole North, as a party, were in opposition to them; and the more eminent a Northern Democrat may be, the greater is their repugnance to him. Senator DOUGLAS must have come to the determination long since that he had nothing to hope, personally, from his Southern friends. The Philadelphia Press is greatly shocked at the ingratitude shown by the South in turning upon DOUGLAS after his long series of eminent services to the party it represents, but all these services were only so many causes for its jealousy and contempt. While the Southern extremists are compelled to support a Northern man, they feel that their cherished hopes of a disruption of the Union, and the establishment of a Southern confederacy, must be abandoned.

Financial Centres.

Within the next three or four months nearly half the Governors of the Union will send their annual or financial messages to their various State Legislatures, and each message will, doubtless, contain a theory in relation to the cause of the commercial difficulties of the country, and suggestions for their cure. And from these various expressions of opinion, with illustrations of the causes of local financial embarrassments, new light may be shed upon this all-engrossing topic.

Governor WISE, of Virginia, in one of his special messages to the Legislature of that State, has endeavored to explain the causes of the pressure, generally, and also of the local financial difficulties of his own section of the country. He attributes the revulsion mainly to the increase of gold from the three newly-opened mining regions in California, Australia and Siberia, which induced so rapid an inflation of prices; but the cause of the local panic in Virginia he attributes to the want of a commercial centre of its own. A great agricultural and mining State like Virginia, he insists, ought not to be compelled to go out of its own boundaries for a commercial centre. According to his classification there are thirteen commercial centres in the United States, which control the financial interests of the country. Two of them are natural and primary: New-York is the importing centre, and New-Orleans the exporting one—the others are but satellites. They are Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore in the Northeast; Charleston, Savannah and Mobile in the Southeast; Cincinnati, Chicago, Buffalo and St. Louis in the Northwest, and San Francisco on the Pacific. These are all centres for a certain portion of the country; but the four great slaveholding, bread-producing, tobacco-growing, grazing and manufacturing States, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, have no commercial centres of their own, but are obliged to wander away from their own spheres to find centres elsewhere.

This lack of a commercial centre Governor WISE looks upon as a very great grievance, but he does not suggest any practical means for creating one. A commercial centre is like the centre of gravity—money, trade, merchandise and men will all tend to it by the force of a natural law, which no artifice can overcome. Governor WISE attempts to show that the quartette of great central States which have no centres of their own are in a much healthier and more prosperous financial condition than the States to which they are forced by virtue of external centres to pay tribute; he very clearly demonstrates the reason why capital flows from Virginia to New-York, but he does not suggest any means of preventing it. He recommends that a new general banking law should be passed by the legislature of Virginia to prevent the occurrence of another revulsion; but, unless he can render the State wholly independent, commercially speaking, of other parts of the world, there is no way by which it can be secured against commercial calamities. His banking system is a very simple, and a perfectly sound one, but it can only have the effect of securing the banks against sudden revulsions; it could not secure the community against the effects of a general commercial calamity. His recommendations are that no bank shall issue more than two notes to one of capital, or more than three notes to one of specie, and that there shall be no notes of a less denomination than ten dollars; that dividends shall not exceed seven per cent., and all the surplus earnings shall be kept as a reserve fund for specie redemption.

Such a rigid system of banking as this would render banks less liable to fail than they now are, but it would not create a commercial centre. Commercial centres are created by nature, and the laws of trade are but the natural influences of geographical position. New-Orleans is the great outlet of the Mississippi valley, and the produce of the Southwest seeks that mart because it cannot find another so easily and cheaply; and for the same reason New-York is the great importing centre because there is no other port on the whole Atlantic coast which combines so many advantages; and what renders it the great importing centre renders it also the great financial centre, and will soon make it also the great exporting centre.

One of our evening cotemporaries said the other day we had but to reach out our hands now and seize the imperial crown of commerce to become the great commercial centre, not only of the United States, but of the whole world. This brilliant feat was to be accomplished by the immediate resumption of specie payments, and the adoption of a specie currency. But the transfer of commercial, or financial supremacy from the other side of the Atlantic to the shores of the Hudson is not to be brought about in a hurry. New-York will wear the imperial crown in time, but there is no use in attempting to put it on, like the impatient heir of the dying monarch, until she has a legitimate right to wear it. Governor WISE's four great centreless States, though possessing such immense resources of wealth within their borders have no natural entrepôts of commerce; the fault is not in the people, nor in their laws, but in their geographical position. "If Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee had united to build up their own centre," says Governor WISE, "they would not now have all their surplus, or balance, tied up in the vaults of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore," &c. This may be very aggravating to the four centreless States, but we do not see that Governor WISE has suggested to them how, or where, their centre is to be built up, where it is to be located, or by what means created. North Carolina will find New-York a much more convenient centre than Memphis, Louisville, or even Norfolk; and if Virginia should propose to centralize upon Richmond, all the other States would be decidedly opposed to it. The attempt to build up a new commercial centre in opposition to the natural developments of the laws of trade would be about as successful as an attempt to establish a new centre of gravitation.

BOSTON JUBILANT.—There appears to have been a most exciting and joyous time in Boston yesterday, over the election of Mr. LINCOLN, the "people's candidate" for Mayor. Both parties, however, nominated "people's candidates," and all party ties and distinctions were particularly odious. One of the objections to Mr. HALL, the unsuccessful "people's candidate," was a very odd one. He was resisted very fiercely on the ground of his being a foreigner. It is true he is a native of Massachusetts, and Cashier of a Boston bank, but he was not born in the City itself, which was looked upon as a fatal objection to him.

Boston pins her faith upon Boston boys, and will allow no foreigners from Haverhill, or any outlandish place, to rule over her. We, too, have just elected a native of the City for Mayor, but we never heard it objected to his rival that he was not born within the City limits, nor even of the State. There were several municipal elections in Massachusetts on Monday, and it is an encouraging sign of the times that in nearly every instance the people's, or no-party candidate, was successful.

Kansas Matters.

It is to be hoped that the Kansas Legislature now in session will have the prudence to act upon the programme which Mr. STANTON's Message seems to have marked out for them. He advises them, it appears, to recognize the election of the 21st, instead of attempting to repeal the law under which the Lecompton Convention was held; but he recommends the adoption of additional measures calculated to make that election what it should be—an authentic expression of the will of the people. For this purpose he advises the appointment of additional Judges of Election, and also the authorization of a new ballot against the Constitution, with or without Slavery, if any persons may desire to give such a vote. It might be difficult, and would probably be impossible, to secure any concert of action between the officers to be thus appointed and those designated by Mr. CALHOUN's Commissioners; but in that case there would be two separate polling places in each district, and each could make its own returns. If the election were conducted without fraud, the result would indicate very accurately the real state of public sentiment in the Territory.

Congress could not, with any show of fairness or decency, disregard the returns of such an election. The new Legislature is a perfectly legal body—was elected in accordance with the Territorial law and under the immediate supervision of the Federal officers of the Territory. No one has ever denied that the election was fairly conducted, or that the Legislature is a true and accurate, as well as a legal and authorized representation of the people of Kansas. There may possibly be some legal doubt as to the validity of legislative acts which it may pass previous to the 1st of January, but this could not in the least affect the moral weight to be attached to an election held under its direction. If the Legislature, therefore, should act upon the recommendation of Mr. STANTON, and the election should be held in that mode, Congress would be enabled to act upon the Lecompton Constitution with a full and accurate knowledge of the sentiments of the people of Kansas upon the subject. They would then find it impossible, by any sophistry or legal technicalities, to profess ignorance of what the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty really requires.

We cannot help thinking that the Free-State party will make a fatal mistake if they bring forward, by any act of their Legislature, the Topeka Constitution, for submission to the popular vote. That instrument was framed by a Convention which never had the sanction of any law, or the recognition of any department of the Government. It was purely and exclusively a party movement, and has been regarded as such by all parties throughout the country. The vote which it would command would be a very inadequate representation of the real opposition in Kansas to the Lecompton movement, and it would encounter prejudices, if sent to Congress, which would render certain its rejection.

It would seem to be the part of wisdom to heal dissensions, and so far as possible unite all classes of the people in opposition to the Lecompton movement. We presume there would be but little difficulty in doing this, but for the incendiary efforts of LANE and a few others who are utterly without influence except in times of commotion, and who naturally, therefore, embrace every opportunity to revive old quarrels and foment new ones. In times of excitement, the views of the moderate and prudent are very apt to be overruled by the bold recklessness of such men; and it is from this quarter that we apprehend the most trouble in carrying Kansas through her present crisis.

The President was quite right in saying in his Message that Kansas had occupied too much of the public attention. The whole country is tired of hearing of the subject, and will heartily welcome any action which shall remove the affairs of Kansas from the field of national politics. But this cannot be done by an act of gross injustice to the people of the territory, nor by repudiating and outraging in their cases the fundamental principle of popular sovereignty. We do not believe the people of Kansas will submit to the imposition upon them of the Lecompton Constitution:—and Congress should take no action which will plunge the Territory into new conflicts and prolong the agitation from which the country has suffered so much already.

If the Legislature adopt Mr. STANTON's suggestion and hold the election as he advises, the returns will probably reach Congress before any decisive action will have been taken in either branch upon the subject. And if it should appear, from the vote cast under such circumstances, at an election held under sanction of the Legislature, that a large majority of the people are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, we do not see how either Congress or the President could insist, with the slightest show of decency, in forcing it upon them.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—There seems to be a good deal of difficulty in distributing the spoils among the faithful at Washington, to the general satisfaction of all concerned. The printing for the two houses of Congress is one of the most lucrative pieces of patronage to be given out:—last year it amounted to half a million of dollars. There is, naturally, a sharp struggle always among the favorites of the dominant party for the possession of such a prize.

The President, it seems, takes a very active interest in the matter, and is laboring with great assiduity to secure the appointment for the editor of the Union. Our Washington correspondence, however, intimates the possible disappointment of his expectations. The Democratic caucus for the nomination of a party candidate is to be held to-day.

The Sardinian Elections.

The Liberals of Sardinia, who have done so much within the last few years to make themselves, their nation and the Italian name respected throughout the world, are now putting themselves into sackcloth, and casting ashes upon their heads, on account of the unsatisfactory result of the Parliamentary elections which have just been held in Piedmont. The returns are now nearly completed, and it has become certain that the "clerical" or "reactionary" party will be represented in the Chambers by a very much stronger body of members than was anticipated. Naturally enough, the Piedmontese friends of progress and of popular institutions are greatly grieved by this untoward event, and take shame to themselves for their supineness, and for the petty squabbles among their own partisans, to which, in a large measure, they attribute it. They do not anticipate any serious interruption of the enlightened policy under which Sardinia has so rapidly advanced to a position of influence in the Councils of Europe, but they evidently fear the effect upon foreign nations of such an apparently retrograde movement, and are concerned for the reputation of the Sardinian people as an intelligent and self-governing nation.

There is, however, nothing in the case to warrant their anxiety. The phenomenon which disturbs them is one perfectly familiar to the English and American mind, and we are disposed to infer from it rather the strength and reality than the weakness and evanescence of free institutions in Sardinia. Wherever the machinery of popular government is fairly established, and has begun to develop its natural results in the growth of healthy individualism and of a vigorous spirit of enterprise among the people, there we find the enemies of public order always on the alert, and the friends of the national system continually dropping off into a lethargic security. How often, for instance, has the deliberate, wholesome will of the people been expressed at the polls of this City within the last twenty years? We have been constantly governed by men of whom the enormous majority of our citizens either knew nothing at all or nothing to their credit. We have been committed to all sorts of political heresies, and condemned to all kinds of economical differings because we could not be induced to give to our own interests so much time as was necessary for walking to a poll and for putting in a ballot. And we have hardly yet done felicitating ourselves on the extraordinary energy which we have displayed in ridding ourselves, by a very moderate majority, of a perfectly disgraceful Chief Magistrate, who had been intolerable in the eyes of all the respectability of the City for two long years. Our Piedmontese friends, therefore, must not be cast down because they were so sure of the happy working of their excellent government as to neglect to meet and repel the subtle foes of freedom along all the byways and approaches of power. The actual situation of Sardinia (of which many interesting details and a comprehensive general view are given in a careful article upon the subject in the last number of the North American Review) involves momentous issues as well theological as political. Alone among the Italian States, Sardinia rejects the interference of the Roman Church in the affairs of the State, and defends those great principles of public education upon which as the last resort the foundations of our own Republic rest. She confronts the gloom of Austro-Roman despotism with a circle of growing light, and menaces all the "paternal" Governments of the Continent with the intolerable spectacle of a people abundantly able and thoroughly determined to take care of themselves. But we need not go to Piedmont to learn that the wisest community is full of fools, or that the most triumphant success cannot guarantee any system against the dangerous pliancy of ignorant masses under the appeal and the machinations of unprincipled schemers. The priests in Sardinia have simply been taking a few leaves out of the book of Tammany, and making, it must be owned, a very adroit use of the astute lore therein contained. For beginners at the business of Constitutional thimble-rigging, they have done exceedingly well. We hear of no "shoulder-hitting," and of no armed capture of ballot-boxes—but none of the milder forms of practical electioneering seems to have been overlooked by the "clericals." Ballot-stuffing, ticket-scratching, bogus nominations, were the order of the day. One Bishop came forward like a certain Brooklyn Alderman during the Wood canvass with an injunction upon all the laborers of his diocese to go and vote the "regular ticket," and a promise that they should not lose their day's wages by so doing. At a place called Pancalieu a "dodge" was practiced which we had supposed to be purely American. General DELLA MARMORA, the "Crimean hero" of Sardinia, was the Liberal candidate at that place, and the priests did not dare to oppose him openly. So they quietly altered his Christian name on the tickets, and in that way defeated the return. That in spite of all these clever devices and of all the dissensions in the liberal party, the "clericals" should still be left in a minority, ought to satisfy the friends of liberty in Sardinia that their position is really impregnable. They have only to take better care in future of their interests, and to watch more sharply the insidious opponents with whom they have to deal. A great responsibility is laid upon them. They have won a vantage in the world's regard which neither France nor Spain now possesses, and we do not believe they will permit themselves to lose it.

When the noble MANIN died the other day, at Paris, worn out with the double sorrow of a patriot and a father, there were many friends of Italy who mourned in him the last great statesman of his race, and looked back to the magnificent story of his brief sway in Venice as to the setting of the Italian sun. But Italy is full of men who are worthy to lament the death because capable of continuing the work of the Venetian Washington. In Sardinia these men are free to act as well as to think, to achieve as well as to dream; and it is impossible that a momentary check, of which the causes are at once so plain and so manageable, should seriously impede the march of their far-seen enterprises or delay the realization of their progressive plans.

Bunsby, U. S. N.

Everybody takes an interest in Bunsby, for Jack Bunsby took comprehensive interest in everybody, and was the most unobjectionable adviser that ever lived. The views and opinions of Bunsby never could, by any possibility, run counter to any man's feelings, or thwart any man's purposes. And, therefore, we are sure that everybody will be glad to know that Bunsby is not only alive and well, but flourishing and happy in the naval service of these United States. In fact, Bunsby commands that floating bulwark of our liberties and of sailors' rights, the sloop-of-war Saratoga, now safely anchored in the harbor of Greytown. He bears, to be sure, another name on the Navy List, but that is a mere matter of modesty. The nature of the man is in his deeds, and these have been done too plainly in the sight of all men for the illustrious author of them to escape the "sad rewards of fame."

Mr. BUCHANAN, animated by that keen concern for the "character and interests" of the nation of which he has given so many touching verbal proofs, dispatched Bunsby, with other faithful emissaries, to the Gulf of Mexico, with strict injunctions to comprehend the vagrom WILLIAM WALKER wherever he should fall in with him. These injunctions, we are assured by Bunsby himself, were "very general in their nature," and what Bunsby's conception of a generality must be we all know. So he sailed to Greytown, and there remained meditating, and enjoying the philosophic repose of that tropical scene till the 25th of November. On that day the steamer Fashion, which had been for twelve days wandering about in the Gulf, came puffing directly into the harbor, passed under the stern of the Saratoga, and rounding to at "Sperr's wharf," there lay for two days, quietly discharging her crew of fillibusters, with their arms and ammunition, upon the shores of Nicaragua. Bunsby was "surprised," of course, and "appeared rather undecided," but after a while made up his mind to ask the commander of the Fashion whether he knew what the men were whom he had just landed." After putting this decisive question, of course there was nothing left for Bunsby to do, but to stand with his hands in his pockets on his quarter-deck and gravely contemplate the process of landing men, provisions, and munitions of war by the boats of the steamer, while lying directly under the guns of the sloop-of-war.

Possibly Bunsby's feelings were a little hurt when WILLIAM WALKER, a few days afterwards, "ordered some American naval officers off the shore in the most insolent manner, declaring himself" monarch of all he surveyed. But if so, the emotion was suppressed.

Now, what does Mr. BUCHANAN mean to do in these premises? As matters stand, the President of the United States rests under a very unpleasant imputation. His own words, deliberately uttered in his Message to the nation and the world, are flagrantly contradicted by the conduct of all his officials, without exception, and by the express language of one of them, this naval Bunsby of Greytown. The Marshal and the District-Attorney of New-Orleans, the Collectors of Mobile, the Commander of the Saratoga, all alike are swift witnesses to accuse the highest Executive officer of our Government of something which so much resembles the dismalest and most imbecile duplicity, that nothing but the recollections of the Pierce Administration could persuade us to believe it possibly true of an American President. It will be well for Mr. BUCHANAN to divert his attention from the squabbles of Tammany Hall, at least long enough to satisfy the country in regard to this secondary, but still serious matter.

DESPERATE RETRENCHMENT.—It is stated by letter-writers from the French capital that the ladies of the Imperial court have been instructed to set an example of economy in their dress, or at least, that it has been intimated to them that no offence will be given if they should appear twice in the same dresses. This is commencing at the commencement, and the influence of this economical movement will radiate to the outskirts of Christendom. Our Flora McFlimseys will not think it necessary to outvie the ladies of the French court in the number and variety of their costumes, if they do so in the circumference of their crinoline; but it will be a most disastrous example for the interests of French manufacturers, and we have the greater admiration for the Imperial sense of economy, seeing that it must so seriously affect the business of France.

A BRITISH BARNUM.—An enterprising Briton in London, named CROFT, has made a proposition to Lord PALMERSTON every way worthy the genius of BARNUM. Mr. CROFT proposes to pay to the Indian Relief Fund £2,000, on NENA SAHIB, together with his military clothes and sword, being delivered to him in London. Mr. CROFT modestly hints to the British Premier that disposing of NENA SAHIB in this manner would be much more in accordance with sound economical principles than to shoot him, as was done to the sons of the King of Delhi. Though we have called the brilliant speculator who makes this proposition a Briton, we are half-inclined to believe he is a stray Yankee whom the hard times have forced to look about for some profitable speculation. The answer of Lord PALMERSTON, if he ever made any, has not yet transpired.

RELIABLE CRITICISM.—The admirable musical criticisms which illuminate the columns of the Herald blazed forth with unwonted splendor on Tuesday. Old Potosi was determined not to be beaten. In his notice of the Academy of Music he states that FLOTOW's opera of Martha was given on Monday for the second time to a splendid house. The opera mentioned was announced to be given, but owing to the indisposition of one of the artists Lucrezia Borgia had to be substituted, and the house, instead of being crowded, was the reverse. This is a fair specimen of the reliability of the job-office criticisms published by our cotemporary.

SYMPTOMS OF REBELLION.—The Philadelphia Press closes a long article upon the South's denunciations of Senator DOUGLAS with the following intimation that the Northern wing of the Democracy are becoming a little discontented:

"We are a patient people, over this way. We have seen The South and its allies opposing Mr. BUCHANAN's nomination, and doubting his devotion to them; we have stood calmly by, and witnessed their rule in Kansas, trusting the while, like submissive and enduring men, to the approaching triumphs of the will of the majority; we have heard, with unruffled temper, the objurgations of legislature and of [illegible]

[illegible] class in some of the [illegible] against such Democrats as WALKER and STANTON, because they would not become parties to forgery in Kansas; and now we are expected to bear the additional outrage of seeing DOUGLAS, and to see Governor WALKER [illegible] dragged before the conquering minority of the Lecompton Convention as a trophy of triumph. There are points beyond which [illegible]. It has been reached [illegible].

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—[illegible] Formes the Opera of the "Puritani" was not played last night—the "Trovatore" being substituted for it. The entertainment was for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and we are happy to say that the change of Opera, and the disappointment consequent, as it did not visibly affect the very excellent attendance. It is expected that Mr. FORMES will be sufficiently well to sing in Thursday's oratorio.

THE FAT-CATTLE SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Fat-Cattle Show at the Crystal Palace, under the direction of the American Institute, opened yesterday morning, and is to continue until the close of Thursday. The display yesterday was confined to the machine arcade, and to a very small number of cattle and sheep. Many more, however, were expected before the close of the day. There were but six cattle entered for the best prizes; which would be a small number if the exhibition were open to all having fat cattle to show. But the managers, desiring to encourage the growth of fat cattle by the farmers, have prohibited all from competing for the first and second prizes, excepting those having cattle between three and four years of age, weighing not less than 2,700 lbs. for the first, and 2,500 for the second, and raised from calves, by the exhibitors, which prohibits the butchers and others having fat cattle on hand from competing. The display of sheep, though the number was not large, was very good. Those on exhibition were mostly south-downs, large and very fat. Among the swine which are in pens outside the Palace, there is one monster (the Hampshire hog); the others are not wonderful for size or fatness. A black and iron Maltese Jack, though not entered under the rule, attracted considerable attention. In other respects the exhibition will probably be much more attractive to-day.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of the friends of the Juvenile Temperance movement was held at 3½ P. M. on Monday, in room No. 3, Bible House. Rev. T. L. CUYLER presided. A Committee appointed for that purpose at the Saratoga Convention reported a Constitution and list of officers of a Temperance Association, the organization of which was yesterday completed. The Society is called the "American Juvenile Temperance Society," and its object is declared to be to unite the youth of the United States upon the principle of Total Abstinence. The annual meeting of the Society will be held on the second Wednesday of November. WM. E. DODGE, Esq., was chosen President; JAMES B. DUNN, Corresponding Secretary; JOHN [illegible], Recording Secretary; and JAMES HOXIE, Treasurer of the Society, for the year 1858.

SMALL-POX.—We learn from inquiries made at the City Inspector's office, that a thorough investigation has been made, through the Health Wardens, into the correctness of the rumors concerning the spread of this disease. The reports in almost every case have proved unfounded. The Health Warden of the Fourteenth Ward has examined every house in Marion-street, and has found no one case of contagious disease. The report was that that street was infected. The Health Warden of the Ninth Ward reports that the Dispensary practice in the district bounded by Spring-street and Twenty-third-street, Broadway and North River, there were but twenty odd cases in November, only one of which was fatal. Thus far, this month, only four cases are reported.

☞ From the Fifth Annual Report of the North-Western Dispensary, No. 511 Eighth-avenue, we learn that the number of patients treated at the Dispensary and at their homes during the past year, was 12,957, of whom 5,[illegible] were males and 7,[illegible] females. Of these, 3,[illegible] were born in the United States, 4,712 in Ireland, 204 in England, 371 in Germany, and 221 in Scotland and other countries. The number vaccinated during the past year was 794; number of prescriptions put up 21,795, and number of deaths among patients [illegible]. From the regular appropriations and sundry private donations there was paid into the Treasury during the year $3,173 31, and disbursed $3,[illegible]; leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $[illegible]. ROBERT RAY, Esq., has been elected President and CHARLES H. RUSSELL, Esq., Secretary for the ensuing year.

☞ The Commissioners who have in charge the erection of the New Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, met yesterday at the office of the Commissary-General, to open proposals for the building. Various bids were received, but the official opening was postponed until Wednesday noon—as it was determined that, according to the advertisement, to-day (15th) should be included in the period set apart for the receipt of proposals. The contracts are to be awarded within three days after the bids are examined, and within two days of the acceptance of the bid, the contractors are required to give the documents.

☞ There was a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, at No. 98 Greenwich-street, last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of its financial affairs. As the meeting was only, as it were, preparatory, there was not a large attendance. A Committee of Stockholders, who are not Directors, was appointed to examine into and report upon the affairs of the Company, at the meeting to be called when they have concluded their labors.

☞ The Infirmary for Women and Children, corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, which was opened May 12 with the sum of $3,000 appropriated for the expenses of the year, has given relief to over 900 patients up to the present time. Forty-six in-door patients, each remaining on an average three weeks in the house, have been treated, comprising 30 cases of general disease, 13 midwifery cases, and 3 surgical operations. The institution is prospering; $300 has been invested for its endowment.

STATEN ISLAND.—An "Association" has been formed in New-Brighton (Staten Island) for the purpose of having lectures free to the public during the Winter. The subscription of the members is to be given to the poor. J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT has been invited to deliver the introductory lecture and has accepted. He will be followed by Rev. P. P. IRVING, Geo. W. CURTIS, Esq., and others. The first lecture will be given on Thursday evening at Belmont Hall.

☞ A meeting was held on Monday evening in the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, by the friends of the late Mrs. WILKINS, who was for 20 years a missionary in Africa and died recently in this City. She was greatly respected for the zeal and ability with which she discharged her duties. Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS presided at the meeting, and paid a feeling tribute to the virtues of the deceased. Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Bishop JANES and Rev. J. J. MATHIAS, also delivered addresses.

IS THE STATUE OF WEBSTER LOST?—POWERS's statue of DANIEL WEBSTER was shipped on board the Oxford, at Leghorn, over three months ago, consigned to Boston. As the vessel has not arrived, and has not been heard from, fears are entertained that she has been lost. The statue is insured, and the model still exists in the artist's studio, so that it could be reproduced, if necessary, in a year's time.

MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE.—It has been proposed to appropriate $10,000 for the grading and fencing of Mount Morris-square, in Harlem, and a Committee of the Board of Councilmen, on Lands and Places, was advertised to consider the matter yesterday, it having been referred to their investigation. But no action was taken, a quorum not being present.

☞ THOMAS RIBEIRO DOS SANTOS has been appointed Consul-General for New-York by the Portuguese Government in place of Mr. DE LA FIGANIERE, who has been transferred to a Consulship in Denmark and the ports of Holstein. Mr. DOS SANTOS was formerly Consul at Maranham, in Brazil.

☞ The Citizen, weekly, which JOHN MITCHEL started in 1854, and left, after editing it one year, in the hands of JOHN McCLENAHAN, stopped last week.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 97 Third-av., on the body of JAMES E. COOPER, a child three years of age, who died from the effect of scalds received by upsetting a dish of scalding fat that stood on the stove. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

[illegible]

[illegible] Association, New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

[illegible] It is understood that a Member of [illegible] in the country for [illegible] Society. The public [illegible] that we have no collectors in private [illegible] and that those found are impostors, who are [illegible] the poor breeds false charities [illegible] the sympathies of the public into their own pockets. C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the annual meeting at Firemen's Hall, Monday evening, DAVID MINTURN, Esq., President, was in the Chair.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider the mode of electing Fire Wardens was presented. It recommended that a Committee of three be elected at each annual meeting, to act with the President and the Committee on Finance and Penalties, of the Board of Trustees, as a nominating Committee, and that a ballot be taken for each vacancy that may occur, at least ten days before the annual meeting, and that the Committee be elected annually by ballot.

This plan was objected to, and Capt. JAS. M. TYNAN moved as a substitute, that the Legislature be requested to amend the law and give the companies the power of electing their Fire Wardens, as they do their Assistant Engineers. The report was accepted and the substitute adopted.

The annual reports of the Trustees and Treasurer were read.

A small report there remained in the hands of the Treasurer $2,216 24. Since which time he has received $[illegible], making a total of $[illegible] 62. Out of which there has been expended $20,611 36. Invested on bond and mortgage, $1,400; reinvested, $[illegible], leaving a balance in the Bankers' and Trustees' hands to the credit of the Fire Department of $[illegible] 24. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—DAVID MINTURN.
First Vice-President—JOHN GILLIGAN.
Second Vice-President—Wm. A. Wardhall.
Treasurer—John S. Giles.
Collector—David Thomas.

Members of the Board of Trustees (for three years)—Stephen Miller, Henry A. Burr, Wm. Williams.

AT THE NAVY YARD.—The number of workmen in the Navy Yard has been reduced from 1,100, which was about the force in October, to less than 1,000. There are now 1,400 nominally on the payroll, but not so many as that, by nearly 300, employed in the yard. The near completion of the Susquehanna, and the suspension of work on the stores, renders this reduction necessary. The last list of discharges comprised 40 carpenters, 11 painters, 3 blockmakers, in the yard departments, and 26 of different grades discharged, and 62 suspended in the Engineer's Department. The work of dredging the dock for a deep berth for the Niagara is going on actively. It is understood that the Department do not approve of substituting wire rigging for the hempen rigging. The standing rigging is what now is use will be used. Chains will be employed, but of increased size and strength. Her yards are also to be strengthened.

Governors of the Almshouse.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday. The President, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the chair.

The sum of $[illegible] was appropriated for the purpose of giving the children of Blackwell's Island a good dinner on Christmas Day and New-Year's Day. The sum of $[illegible] was similarly appropriated for the benefit of the inmates at the Lunatic Asylum.

A resolution was offered by Governor TOWNSEND, that the Warden of the Penitentiary, the Warden of the Almshouse and the Superintendent of the Workhouse be instructed to employ all their unappropriated labor in getting out stone of a suitable size to be used in the construction of a Belgian pavement.

The resolution was adopted.

Governor SMITH proposed complimentary resolutions in reference to the resignation of Governor TIEMANN as a member of the Board. It was intended to defer the matter until the 24th, but it was understood that the Governor would most probably be absent on that day.

The resolutions are worded as follows:

Whereas, The people of this City have called to the Municipal Chair our friend and colleague, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Esq., the honest citizen and faithful and efficient public officer; therefore,

Resolved, That in their official separation from Governor TIEMANN, this Board feels it a pleasing duty to express their estimation of his worth, integrity and entire devotion to the best interests of the public during his connection with the Department.

Resolved, That his practical knowledge, together with a large share of public attention, have suggested and been instrumental in completing many valuable improvements in our institutions which will long be remembered in connection with his name and with this department.

Resolved, That his fatherly care of the "City's children" on Blackwell's Island, the judicious arrangements made for their health and physical and moral training, will be a lasting satisfaction to himself and a permanent benefit to the inmates.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed, signed by the President and Secretary, and presented to Governor TIEMANN.

These resolutions were passed unanimously.

Governor TIEMANN replied in few but emphatic words.

The Board then adjourned.

THE CONVICT RODGERS.

Upon the adjournment of the Board, Governor TIEMANN P. FINCHNEY called the attention of the secretary to the case of the convict Rodgers, now under sentence of death in the Tombs. He argued strongly against his execution, upon the ground that he had repeatedly seen him, and was satisfied that he was utterly devoid of all religious knowledge, and ignorant of the very being of a God. In fact he did not regard him as a moral and responsible agent. Several members expressed themselves variously on the subject.

In reply to questions subsequently put to the Governor, as to whether Rodgers had not been visited by the Chaplain of the prison, he was informed that Rodgers is nominally a Catholic, that he had been seen by a Catholic priest, who had put into his hands a book on the "Passion," and another on the "Holy Conception." A Protestant had visited him, and given him a Bible.

Governor FINCHNEY asked the members of the Board to sign a petition to Gov. King to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

Governor TIEMANN apprehended that if the sentence were changed the prisoner would be liberated in a few years.

Governor TOWNSEND was not disposed to interfere with the decisions of Juries.

Ultimately, Governors E. F. FINCHNEY, MOLONEY, GUNTHER and OLIVER signed the petition.

Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

The Board met yesterday at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Present Commissioners DULLON, COZZEN, RUSSELL, BOSWORTH, GRAY, FIELDS, GREEN and HOLE.

The minutes of Dec. 5th were read and approved.

The Chief Engineer was ordered to report whether the [illegible] used by the stonebreakers are of sufficient weight, and if not, then to inform the Board the [illegible] to be used with advantage, and the probable cost thereof.

Also, that he report to the Board as soon as possible, the probable cost to square and of macadamizing a road, with the materials now being prepared in the Park, and whether in his opinion any other materials can be used with advantage, and his views thereon.

The withdrawal of the sum of $12,000 from the Bank of Commerce, for the purpose of paying persons employed by the Board, and the payment of claims and bills against the Commissioners was authorized.

After transacting a variety of routine business the Board adjourned to Friday next, at 1 o'clock.

Wings.

FIRE IN WATT-STREET.—TWO HORSES SHOT.—Shortly after 7 o'clock Monday evening a fire broke out in a frame stable, rear of No. 45 Watt-street, occupied by carmen and others. The building was completely destroyed, and ten horses were [illegible] to death. The horses belonged principally to [illegible] carmen, and the loss falls heavily on [illegible]. Some of the animals were insured. The [illegible] of the building was about $600. Mr. [illegible] of the Wheeler Market, escaped, while [illegible] and their wives and children were belonging to the [illegible] Hose Company. As Engine Co. No. [illegible] was turning into Ocean, [illegible] and [illegible] boy, who ran over and [illegible] injured.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—A little before 6 on Monday evening, a fire occurred in the three-story brick building [illegible] as a liquor store, and on the upper floor by David Spence, manufacturer of pickles and preserves. Mr. HAZELTON sustained a loss of $100; no insurance. Mr. BADELLI's loss was $400, and was covered by insurance. Messrs. Moore & Co., owners of the building, lost $300; insured.

Outrageous Kidnapping Case—The Kidnapper Arrested.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 14.

We have already given full accounts of the kidnapping of two negroes at Hopewell, N. Y., the escape of one of them at Carlisle station, and the subsequent sale of the other, named JOHN F. HIRE, in Kentucky. We have now only to detail the additional statements connected with the escape of the latter from bondage, and his return to this city, on Saturday afternoon, in charge of Judge CALVIN WALKER, who brought on the requisition from the Governor of New-York, accompanied by Mr. ROSSER LAY, of Geneva, for whom the boy HIRE had worked, and who could therefore readily identify him.

The history in brief is this: On the cars up from Cleveland, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE VAN TUYL, the kidnapper of the negroes, fell in company with three Kentuckians, BENJ. W. JENKINS, of Port Royal, Henry County, and Henry Greenup and Greenup W. MESSARS, of Carroll County, to whom he represented the boys as runaway slaves, and solicited their aid in getting them back to Tennessee, from which State VAN TUYL asserted they had escaped. The three gentlemen named, placing implicit reliance in the story of the kidnapper, who gave his name as PAUL LEBRUNE, rendered him such assistance as was in their power, and when the boy DANIEL FIELD, who, it seems, had overheard a part of the false tale of VAN TUYL, attempted to get off the cars at Carlisle, Mr. JENKINS made an effort to keep him on, and not succeeding, [illegible] with VAN TUYL in search of him, claiming that the boy was stolen as Franklin on a charge of kidnapping, but discharged for want of evidence. The other gentlemen named proceeded on their way to Carrollton with HIRE, and placed him in jail, to await the arrival of the supposed owner. It is hardly necessary, to say that the Kentuckians were completely imposed upon by VAN TUYL, and so far as they took any part in the matter, did so entirely ignorant of the fact that the boy was other than an escaped slave.

VAN TUYL or LEBRUNE, as he was known to the Kentuckians, came on a day or two after, and made a sale of the boy to JENKINS for $800, alleging in the bill which has been shown us, that he was "19 years of age, of copper color; that he was the true and lawful owner of said boy, and that he was a slave for life," which he signed "PAUL LEBRUNE." The bill of sale was made out for $700, but $200 only was paid, the balance being voluntarily deducted by VAN TUYL for the trouble of the purchaser in aiding him to secure his "property." Subsequently the negro was sold to LORENZO GRAVES, Esq., by Mr. JENKINS, for $750, who took him to Warsaw, Ky., but after a short rest him to Louisville to be confined until he should require his services elsewhere. This brings the history of the case down to the arrival of Mr. WALKER with the requisition from the Governor of New-York.

On the arrival of the two New-Yorkers at Warsaw, they had no difficulty in finding Mr. GRAVES, and on explaining to him their business and exhibiting the evidence in their possession that the negro was free, that gentleman, with a disregard of self-interest which does his head and heart the greatest honor, replied, "I am satisfied he is a free negro, and that he has been kidnapped. I am a Kentuckian and a slaveholder, but I would as soon poison my mother as to purchase a negro I knew to be free. I pledge you my honor that the boy shall be placed in your hands and safely conveyed to a Free State." Like a honorable man, he kept his word in every particular.

Mr. GRAVES immediately had horses saddled for the party, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. JENKINS, who had made the sale to Mr. GRAVES, and that gentleman was as much astonished as had been Mr. GRAVES, that he had been so fearfully imposed upon by the rascal VAN TUYL, and immediately refunded to Mr. GRAVES the amount of the purchase money, putting to his private loss account the $500 paid to VAN TUYL, merely reminding the officers if any portion of the amount could be obtained from "Mr. Lansing," that it should be forwarded to him. Matters being satisfactorily arranged, then for the whole party started for Louisville, where HIRE was still in confinement and Mr. GRAVES, just only opened the prison doors of the captive with his own hands, and delivered him to Mr. WALKER, but he accompanied the gentlemen with the boy to this city, gave the latter money to spend on the way, and, on his arrival here, bought several acceptable presents to send to the boy's mother at Geneva. In reply to Mr. WALKER, as he was about leaving for home on the mail boat, Saturday noon, who thanked him for the trouble he had taken in the matter, and for his honorable conduct throughout, Mr. GRAVES said, "I promised that you should have the boy on free territory, unmolested, and I have kept my word. I was satisfied a foul wrong had been committed, and I have done what I could to right it. I only hope the laws of New-York will be equally prompt in punishing the guilty party."

Mr. WALKER and Mr. LAY staid throughout Saturday afternoon and yesterday at the Spencer House, and will leave for Geneva this morning with HIRE, who, it is unnecessary to say, is overjoyed at his escape from Slavery. In his transfer to different parties he had not told them he was a free negro, for fear he might be sold farther South and his escape thereby entirely cut off; but we are satisfied that had he informed Mr. GRAVES of the fact, he would have found in him an honorable friend.

In closing this account of the escape of the kidnapped negro to Freedom, by the prompt and energetic action of Judge WALKER and other gentlemen of Geneva, we are glad to note the fact that NAPOLEON BONAPARTE VAN TUYL, the kidnapper, has been arrested, and is now confined in the jail of Ontario County, to answer the charge. He was arrested at Niagara Falls, where he was flourishing extensively as a wealthy Southern gentleman, under the name of H. B. LIVERMORE, spending his money freely, and inspecting the curiosities of the place. While there he purchased a lot of Indian work, which he forwarded by express to a Miss LEMAN, of Geneva, to whom he was engaged to be married, but the package was intercepted, and an officer from Geneva went up and made the arrest. On his arrival at the village, we understand that it was almost impossible for the officers to reach the Franklin House with their prisoner, so great was the crowd and the excitement. He was finally placed in a hack, and by putting the horses at the top of their speed, they outstripped the crowd, and VAN TUYL was lodged in a place of safety. He is now in a fair way to get his desserts. The penalty for the offence, in New-York, is a forfeiture of $500 to the party aggrieved, and punishment in the State Prison for a period not exceeding ten years.

Trouble between Texas and Mexico.

The Governor of TEXAS has before the Legislature letters from Gen. CASS and the Mexican Minister at Washington on the frontier troubles between Texans and Mexicans. The Mexican Minister complains to the Government of the United States of theft from the town of San Antonio de Bexar, the residents of Mexican origin have been expelled, living there in a peaceable manner, under the protection of the laws of the United States, and of the treaties subsisting between the two Governments."

The Minister expresses the hope and confidence that the Government of the United States "will, by every means, proceed to investigate the truth, to apply the proper corrective, and take all such measures as are demanded by justice, the law of nations and the honor of the United States."

General CASS writes to Governor PEASE as follows:

"I need not inform your Excellency that the least aggravated of these outrages is a glaring violation of the rights guaranteed to these people both by law and treaty. I do not doubt that prompt and stringent measures have been adopted to discover the truth, and, so far as the facts demanded it, to bring the perpetrators to trial and punishment. I have expressed to General ROMAN my entire confidence that your Excellency's best efforts would be exerted for the protection of those who are exposed to the indignities and maltreatment described; and I beg that such an investigation may be made as will enable you to communicate to this Department the exact nature of the evils complained of, so that in its relations with Mexico the Government of the United States may be fully informed upon a subject which is likely to be productive of unpleasant consequences."

The Appointment of Mr. Denver.

From the Richmond South.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

The *Union* of this morning contains the official announcement of the appointment of Hon. J. W. DENVER, of California, to be Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, vice STANTON, removed. The appointment is discussed with great interest by those who understand the peculiar facts under which it was made, and which your correspondent has had an opportunity of ascertaining. General DENVER would not, under ordinary circumstances, have accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Territory, so much inferior as it is in dignity and in salary to his present position; but it will be observed that the appointment also confers the position of Acting-Governor of Kansas, and holds out the prospect of succession to the Governorship itself, as it is well ascertained now that WALKER's nomination will not be sent into the Senate. It is under these circumstances, as I am well advised, that General DENVER has gone to Kansas, the whole arrangement being at present temporary and for a period. *If he gives satisfaction, he will doubtless have* WALKER's place, and in this event he will resign the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, which office will be held open for him. He is at present in Missouri.

General DENVER is one of the most thoroughly reliable men in the country, and his public life has been distinguished by a rare and remarkable fidelity to his principles and promises. He is eminently fit to discharge the grave trusts that will be committed to him, as a sensible, substantial, true man, well distinguished for his reliability from the dazzling counterfeit politicians of the day.

Note from Hon. Mr. English.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

To the Editors of the Union:

SIR: In the New-York TIMES, of Saturday, under the head of "Interesting from Washington," I find the following paragraph:

"It is stated in confidence that the Democratic delegation from Indiana here and a large interview with the President, in the course of which they said that in full consultation they could not support the Lecompton Constitution, after the report of Senator DOUGLAS. There can be no doubt that such a consultation was held.

"[illegible] Democratic Delegation [illegible] was made by a member of it that the report was all were present except Mr. DAVIS. The visit was not of a political character at all, but merely a social call, to pay our respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. So far as I am concerned, I shall deem it sufficiently to define my position, when all the facts are before me, and the question comes up legitimately for action.

Very respectfully, WM. H. ENGLISH.

Terrible Tragedy in New-Brunswick, Canada.

From the Hartford Times.

A full attempt at robbery and murder was made on Friday by four men in New-Brunswick. The robbers entered the house of SAMUEL SMITH, situated some two miles north of the village, and attacked Smith with a hatchet and clubs, intending to murder him for his money; two hired men came to the rescue and a bloody fight ensued, resulting in the flight of the robbers, leaving the old man SMITH weltering in his blood. *We now have to announce the arrest of three of* the robbers and would-be murderers, and their trial before a Justice's Court at New-Brunswick. The fourth one has escaped. The examination has developed facts of an astounding character, that show this to have been one of the most deliberate and cold-blooded schemes of murder and robbery that was ever known. The parties arrested were examined on Saturday night. Their names are EDWARD WESTOVER, an American, 30 years of age; EDWARD GILMORE, American, 22 years of age; FREDERICK FROST, American, 26 years of age. The fourth is THOMAS VANSANT, of New-Brunswick, aged 22, who has escaped. SAMUEL SMITH, upon whom the murderous onslaught commenced, is nearly 60 years old. He is a bachelor, living with his aged mother, and the common belief for years past has ascribed to him the possession of a miser's hoard of some thousands of dollars in hard coin, locked up in a strong box which he keeps in his house. It was to obtain this money that the scheme against his life and others was planned and so nearly accomplished. WESTOVER, in his confession, says that the party of four had planned the murder and robbery some ten days ago. It was arranged to kill SMITH first, and then the two Irishmen, who were known to be present in the house, should also be killed if necessary. Disguised in slouched hats, which were slashed open at the top, so as to admit of being drawn down over their faces, leaving two holes in front of the eyes for sight, the desperadoes approached the house. Looking in at the shutterless windows, they saw SMITH, seated near the fire, and with no other light than fire-light in the room, sleeping. Near him were the two Irishmen in his employ, cracking walnuts. It was arranged that Frost should kill the two Irishmen, while WESTOVER, GILMORE and VANSANT should take the Irishmen. They opened the door, and without uttering a word, rushed upon the unsuspecting victims. WESTOVER struck Frost aimed a blow at the old man's head with a hatchet, and the blows rained hard upon the shield, if it did not fracture it. Covered with his blood, SMITH, upon the blow had fallen to the floor, sprung up and received two more blows upon the head. The hatchet was dull, or he would probably have been killed at the first blow. The two Irishmen were at the instant set upon with hickory clubs, and one of them succeeded in opening his knife, which, however, was shut upon him, cutting his hand and covering his assailant's club with blood. The Irishmen resolutely fought with chairs, and to such purpose that SMITH's life was saved—that is, if he now recovers. One of the Irishmen, bruised and battered, finally escaped from the door, and shouted "*Murder!*"—whereupon the robbers, who would soon have finished his companion and SMITH, turned and fled. The fight was a desperate one, on both sides. In the course of it, a locket had been dropped or pulled from WESTOVER's pocket. It was a picture of one WEAVER, a friend of WESTOVER's, who is now in jail for a rape committed in New-Brunswick. This locket, which WESTOVER was known to have redeemed from pawn but a day previous, led to his arrest and the subsequent developments. Upwards of a quart of blood remained on the floor on Saturday in the spot where SMITH had been attacked.

Horrible Murder in Lancaster County, Pa.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Union of Saturday.

We are called upon to chronicle another horrible murder committed in this County. An honest old German, named JACOB MARTHIAS, living about seven miles from this borough, on the road to Bear Creek, was missed about ten days ago. He was in town the day previous and purchased a hog; he paid for it, and promised to call the next day and take it to his home. The fact of his not coming for the hog, as he had intended to do, aroused suspicion in the minds of his friends here that some accident had befallen him, and yesterday they started out in search of him. Upon reaching his premises, they found a man there, named WM. HOLMES, a native of Hanover, Germany, who seemed to have possession of the house. He said that MARTHIAS had gone West to visit his son-in-law, and that he had purchased the premises and paid for them. This only served to strengthen the suspicion that MARTHIAS had been murdered, and the party commenced to examine the well near the house with hooks, where, to their astonishment, they found his remains wrapped in a quilt, and having a heavy chain around the body, and a large stone fastened to the end of it. Several gashes were upon his head, which had the appearance of having been done with a hatchet. An inquest was held by Esquire WILLIAMS, of Bear Creek. It seems that MULLER was a poor man, and that MARTHIAS had promised to keep him over Winter in consideration of some work which he was to do about the house. Suspicion immediately centered upon MULLER. He was brought to town, and after a hearing before Esquire VAUGHN, he was committed to jail. The wife of MATTHIAS died some time ago, and he was living alone at the time of his death.

Shocking Murder by a Female Slave.

From the Washington Star of Monday evening.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 P. M., a most shocking murder was committed upon the body of the wife of BASIL HALL, residing in Alexandria County, Va., about five miles from this city. According to her deposition, her husband was walking over his farm, and the rest of the whites of the family were at church, when a slave woman named JERRY—the property of HALL—put an armfull of dry plank on the fire, which Mrs. HALL ordered her to take off. She did so, but quickly put it on again. Mrs. HALL again ordered her to take it off. The negress then seized her, and forcing her head down between her (the assailant's) legs, backed her into the fire. Three times, according to Mrs. HALL's deposition, she managed to break loose from the fiend, who as often seized her and placed her back on the fire. On the last occasion her screams brought others of the family negroes and her husband to her rescue. Mrs. HALL died last night at midnight. The murderess, before committing her dreadful crime, took the precaution to send a small negro girl, who was in the room, to the spring for water. The negress, who has of course been committed to jail, denies the crime, alleging that her mistress fell into the fire. It is most fortunate for the ends of justice that Mrs. HALL survived sufficiently long to make an *ante-mortem* deposition. HALL tried to shoot the woman ere she was conveyed to prison, but was prevented from accomplishing his object. He and his family were considered by respectable persons in the neighborhood as being hard on servants; and not very long since he had a portion of his farm buildings burned by some of his own servants.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Herald* says: "We have seen a letter, received by a merchant of this place, from Fayetteville, dated the 10th inst., saying that W. F. WIGGINSAN, editor of the *Carolinian*, and a young man named ELLIZER, were both found dead in the same bed, at Shemwell House, this morning. They left a note, saying they had both taken nitric acid for the purpose of suicide.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, 44 No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and bankers, they are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jewett patent permutation bank lock, and Oryglen's patent letter lock, without a key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LAFLIN & HOPKINS, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring's Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plate and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my perfect satisfaction.

Y. C. SHOW.

SURPRISINGLY BEAUTIFUL.

SHEPP'S HOLIDAY HAT for the approaching season of festivity, is one of those peculiar gems in the mechanic arts which suits alike the taste of fashion and the purse of business. All who see are called; all who wear delighted. Try them. SHEPP, No. 134 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's.

PROF. ALEX. G. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS & CO.

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR PRESERVING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, FRESHENING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

THE GREATEST LIGHT.—KNAPP'S PATENT LAMPS, with oils that cost from 60 cents to $1 per gallon, produce a light superior to all other lamps, and at a cost of from ½ to 1 cent per hour. Parties owning the rights throughout the country will be supplied with the lamps. Office, 346, corner of Broadway, New-York. WILLIAM STROWBRIDGE, Proprietor, No. 346 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 54 Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Shoulder-Braces, Bandages, Elastic Silk Stockings, and every article of surgical mechanism. Also, Shoulder-Braces for Curvature, Crutches, Private apartments rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THIS MORNING,
At 11 o'clock,
SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE
OF
ENGLISH SOLITAIRE BORDER,
At the rooms of
BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 13 Park-row.

MARRIED.

GUTTIN—BALDWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at St. James' Church, the Rev. W. L. Bevan, G. W. GUTTIN, Jr., to Miss LOUISA J., daughter of James C. Baldwin, Esq., all of this City.

OSBORN—CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, ORVILLE OSBORN to VIRGINIA, daughter of Samuel Strong, all of that city.

[illegible]—Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

RICHARDSON—SHERWOOD.—At Trenton, N. J., on Thursday last, Dec. 10, HAMILTON RICHARDSON, Esq., the distinguished lawyer of this City, to Miss CONSTANCE, daughter of Horace H. Day, was married at St. Michael's (Episcopal) Church, to Miss E. A. SHERWOOD, of New-York, in presence of a large number of the citizens of Trenton, and several distinguished persons from this City.

MAPELES—HYATT.—In Newtown, on Monday, Dec. 14, at St. John's Church, by Rev. George A. Shelton, Mr. COURTLANDT MAPELES to Miss LENNA L., daughter of John B. Hyatt.

WEBSTER—TOBEY.—In Portland, on Thursday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. Dwight, Mr. W. H. WEBSTER, of New-York, to Miss ANNIE E. TOBEY, of Portland.

DIED.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, PHILIP ARTHUR LEWIS, only son of Robert H. and Caroline A. Lewis, aged 3 years, 4 months and 15 days.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

WHITNEY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, Mrs. SUSANNA, wife of Philip Whitney, aged 67 years.

Her remains will be taken to Cheyenne, Washington Co., for interment.

[illegible] County papers please copy.

[illegible]—On board the steamship *Star of the West*, while on the passage home to Savannah, JOHN KEYES, wife of Henry C. Freeman, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Trinity Church, without further invitation.

GARDNER.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, LUCIEN, daughter of William W. and Sarah B. Gardner, aged 6 months.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, after an illness of three days, GRACE, youngest daughter of John G. and Sarah H. Miller, aged 2 years, 2 months and 17 days. Her remains will be taken to White Plains.

"Youth, age, the opening rose
May look like things incorrupt for decay,
And smile at thee—but then are none of these
That wait the ripened bloom to seize their prey."

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Dec. 14, SUSANNA F., wife of William Wood, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the house in Division-ave., the second door west of 4th-st.

Newburgh, N. Y., and Michigan papers please copy.

FOSGATE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 14, Mrs. JULIA ANNA FOSGATE, aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, without further invitation.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE.
TO DEALERS IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscribers offer for sale
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
for the December season,
FIFTY WHOLE BOXES OF
LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES,
and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine.
VR. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers, No. 18 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

SILVER WARE
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
WM. GALE & SON
have on hand a large stock of
SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS,
ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed,
WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

RICH FANCY GOODS.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.,
offer for inspection their magnificent stock of
FANCY ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS,
comprising a much larger and finer assortment than we have ever offered, and at
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.
JAMES M. SHAW, No. 79 Chatham-st.,
Now offers his well-assorted stock of Fancy Cut and Moulded Glass ware, Decorated and Plain China ware, consisting of dining and tea sets, vases, &c., and fancy goods for the season, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.—EXTRA Night Night Latches, wrought and cast Locks of every description, Secret Bolts, plated and porcelain Knobs, Mortise Bolts, iron, brass, and plated Chain Bolts, of extra quality; and every variety of fastenings for doors, Windows and Shutters, all at panic prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st.

THIS DAY.
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.
PUBLISHERS' SALE
OF
MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY BOOKS.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
COMMENCING
TUESDAY, DEC. 15 AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
At 4 o'clock,
THE MOST DESIRABLE LOT OF BOOKS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION.
The Catalogue comprises a large collection of Books, (over 10,000 volumes,) in every department of Literature, being the entire duplicate remainder of the late Trade Sale, embracing a superb variety of Books, with Richest Bindings, in full Turkey Morocco Gilt, Antique and Calf, and especially adapted as Holiday Gifts for the coming season.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers,
Trade Salesrooms, Nos. 317 and 319 Broadway.

STATE AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, SS.:
PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME,
DR. SAMUEL B. SMITH,
Who did depose and say, that all the certificates of cures made by his Magnetic Salve, and published in the City papers, are true and genuine; also, that said Salve contains no mineral.
Affirmed to this 14th day of December, 1857. SAMUEL B. SMITH, No. 11 Canal-st., near Church.
W. H. STAPLES, Commissioner of Deeds, Mayor's Office, City Hall, New-York.

OLD DR. BONE'S MEDICINES,
Old Dr. BONE'S Bitters and Cathartic Pills, together with his Pulmonary Pills and Powders, cure consumption, chronic bronchitis and asthma, elevated lungs and throat, night sweats, spitting blood, &c. These remarkable and unequaled preparations of DR. BONE are and succeed to Old Dr. CHERSMAN. Dr. BONE could never seeing each of his patients. Those at a distance, by remitting $5, and stating symptoms, will receive a package of each, by express. Office No. 264 Grand-st., near Eldridge-st., New-York City.

WINGS' FARINA CRACKERS.—THE INCONTESTABLE use of Wings' Farina Crackers, with the testimony of thousands of parents, teachers and Physicians, as well as many persons in various positions in life, whose powers have been more or less weakened by sedentary habits or corpulence, is strong proof of the wonderful and beneficial results which have attended their use.

Their great nourishing properties, and the ease with which the stomach digests this prepared food, are well established, and there can be, on testing them, no doubt of this fact, viz: it at the same weight of Wings' Crackers will make more good blood and add more kindly upon the delicate texture of the stomach than anything else ever introduced in this or any other form of bread.

All true lovers of good bread, know the name "Wing" stamped on them, and those wishing to buy should ask for Wing's Crackers.

They may be had at retail of the best family grocers generally, and at wholesale only of

A. W. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 285 and 125 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE BROOKLYN FEMALE EMPLOYMENT Society will open a sale of the season, No. 38 Court-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 17 and 18. Clothing for women and children, with a few fancy articles.

LADIES' HOSPITAL FAIR, FOR THE benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will open TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at the Institution, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby. The Fair will continue through the week, from 1 o'clock, P. M.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for sale. Apply to E. J. TICE, this office.

[illegible]

[illegible] Fancy goods and Toys.

[illegible] Fancy goods and Toys.

[illegible] Fancy goods and Toys.

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible] New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, [illegible] bbls. Flour; 10,[illegible] bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn; 1,[illegible] pkgs. Provisions, and [illegible] bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Dull and heavy. Pearls, $6; Pots, $6 12½.

BOOTS AND SHOES—No important change has occurred in this branch of business during the week, [illegible] in Boston. The Boston Shipping List states that "The orders for goods from the South and West have been very light, and with the New-England trade there is very little doing. Manufacturers are now more actively employed than for some months past, but the quantity of goods turning out is comparatively small compared with previous years at this season. For California there continues to be a good business doing, and the shipments to that market for a month past are largely in excess of the [illegible] consumption there. Among the shipments of [illegible] the week are noticed [illegible] cases by the First Wing, and [illegible] cases by the Mother May. From New-York the shipments reported are only 160 cases." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	3,287	3,250
Since Jan. 1	226,[illegible]	216,434
Total	229,415	219,784

COFFEE—The demand is good at full rates; sales [illegible] Java, at [illegible]; [illegible] bags Maracaibo, at 11½c. @11½c.; [illegible] Rio, at [illegible]c.@10½c.; and 215 pkgs. [illegible]. Stock in first hands here [illegible] pkgs., including 100,[illegible] bags Rio, 10,119 [illegible], [illegible] pkgs. Java, 5,[illegible] bags Bahia, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] Laguayra. We quote Java 15½c. [illegible] Maracaibo, [illegible]; Rio, [illegible]; Native Ceylon, 13c. [illegible]; and Laguayra, at 11c. @12c. [illegible]. The sales of Rio Coffee in Baltimore last week reached 4,100 bags, at 9½c.@10½c. [illegible] 6 months' credit, leaving on hand [illegible] of the same kind on Saturday, [illegible] bags. Sales by auction in [illegible], Dec. 12, 1,[illegible] bags St. Domingo at $9@$9 [illegible] [illegible], 4 months.

COTTON—Is unsettled, parties disagreeing about prices. Stocks and sales very light. Middling Uplands are reported as being worth about 10½c. ℔ lb., this being the medium rate between the average asking prices and the offers of buyers.

FISH—The market displays but little vigor and no remarkable change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is freely offered at reduced prices for common [illegible]. The demand was animated, chiefly for home use, during the early part of the day, but diminished toward the close. Sales 12,500 bbls.

[illegible] to good Superfine	$4 40@$4 50
[illegible] State	4 60@ 4 80
[illegible] Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 4 50
[illegible] Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
[illegible] Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
[illegible] Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 6 25
[illegible]	5 00@ 7 00
[illegible]	4 80@ 5 00
[illegible] Genesee	5 60@ 7 75
[illegible] choice Extra Missouri	5 40@ 7 50

[illegible] heavy and languid. Sales [illegible] bbls. superfine to extra at $4 [illegible]@$5 25 ℔ bbl. Southern [illegible] and heavy. Sales 800 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour [illegible] steady demand at old prices—$3 25@ $4 [illegible] for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet but steady, at $3 25@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 [illegible] 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat [illegible] 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 100 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 [illegible]; 600 do. Bunch at $1 55@$1 85; 600 half do. at 80c.@86½c.; 700 quarter do. at 45c.@ [illegible] slightly stained, cash; 104 barrels Currants, [illegible] cash; 9 cases Citron, sound, [illegible], four months; 200 boxes French [illegible] at $1 [illegible]; 100 boxes Malaga Lemons at [illegible], all in good order, [illegible] cash. Sales by auction in Boston, Dec. 12; [illegible] drums Smyrna at 6c.@8c.; 200 cases do. [illegible] 6½c.@10½c., four months, or less 4 ℔ cent. for cash.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely dealt in, especially by shippers—prices closing, however, somewhat [illegible]. Sales 52,400 bushels, including good ordinary white Canadian, at $1 [illegible]; prime white Western, at $1 [illegible]; red Western, at $1 11 [illegible]; red do. Club, at $1 04@$1 05; red do. Spring, at 97c.@$1 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, but at decidedly lower prices. Sales 32,000 bushels, at 65c.@72c. for old yellow Jersey and Southern; 66c. @70c. for old mixed Western; 65c. for mixed old and new Jersey and Southern; and 56c.@60c. for new crop yellow and white do. and do., ℔ bushel. Sales have also been reported of 8,500 bushels prime North-[illegible], at 75c.; 6,000 bushels fair State Barley, at [illegible]; and some Barley Malt at 90c.@95c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 46c.@49c. for Western; 44c.@47c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 33c.@38c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS.—Sales by auction in Boston, Dec. 12; 20,000 at 8½c., cash; and 3,650, London Pockets, at 2½c., cash.

HAY—The receipts have not equaled the sales during the past week; but, with the large quantity of Hay remaining unsold at the date of our last, factors have been enabled to meet the demands of their customers, and prices have not varied much. We quote: Bale Hay, common to choice, at 50c.@75c.; Loose Hay, inferior to strictly prime, at 60c.@84c.; and Salt Hay, at 30c.@32½c. ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been received and sold, only in small quantities, including Bale, at 50c.@60c.; Loose, at 67½c. ℔ 100 lbs., and Bundle, at $2 50@$4 50 ℔ 100 sheaves. In Richmond, during the week ending Dec. 12, Hay was abundant and dull, at 80c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs. In Mobile, Dec. 8, Northern Hay was selling slowly at $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs. In New-Orleans, Dec. 7, Hay was very quiet, at $17 50@$20 ℔ ton.

HIDES—Sales have been reported of 2,126 Orinoco at 17c.; 1,300 Buenos Ayres, deliverable in Baltimore, at 20c.; 1,000 do. at 20c.—all 6 months; 12,000 Gambia at about 13c. less 6 ℔ cent. for cash; 632 Texas at 13c.@14c. 6 months; and 450 wet salted Western at 11c., cash, ℔ lb., rejecting bad Hides.

HOPS—Continue quiet, at old prices. Crops of 1857, 5c.@8c.; 1856, 2½c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Quiet and somewhat nominal. A few lots of Scotch Pig were purchased at $28@$28 50, usual time, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Dull at old figures.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited. Prices favor buyers. Porto Rico, 28c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 19c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 34c.@35c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 39½c.@ 40c., cash, ℔ gallon, closing with none offering under the latter rate. Tar and Resin are in slack request at previous quotations.

OILS—All kinds are quiet at essentially unaltered figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered and sought after. Mess has increased in value; Prime has not varied. Sales 270 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@ $16 for Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are pretty actively sought after by packers, at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand at 6c.@8½c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon, 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last embrace 175 bbls. fair to prime, at 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues inactive and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13 75@$14 50 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@ $6 75 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@ $24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$15 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at languid rates: 11c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 tcs. at $3@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—[illegible],000 Peruvian Goat changed hands on private terms.

SEED—In Boston, last week, 9,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were sold at $1 25 ℔ bushel, part cash and part time with interest.

SUGARS—The demand is brisker at buoyant prices. Sales 1,100 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, in lots, at from 6½c.@7½c. for Cuba, and 6½c.@8½c. for Porto Rico; 3,000 bags Siam, on private terms, and [illegible] boxes Havana at from 6½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 13,000 lbs. prime, at 10c. ℔ lb.

TANNING MATERIALS—Sales 230 bales Terra Japonica at [illegible] ℔ lb., 6 months' credit.

TEAS—Are less active yet firm. The announcement of an auction sale for to-morrow, (Wednesday,) [illegible] reserve among operators.

TOBACCO—Is rather quiet, with sales reported since Friday of only [illegible] hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@14c.; [illegible] bls. Havana at 27½c. and 32 cases Seedleaf on private terms.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Dec. 7.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857 ... hhds.	13,806
Arrived since	1,490
Total	15,296
Exported to date	11,226
Stock on hand not cleared, Dec. 7	4,070

WHISKY—Sales [illegible] bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, chiefly at 20c.@22½c. cash, ℔ gallon.

WOOL—In Boston, last week, domestic was in much improved demand, with considerable sales of fleece, common to fine, at 28c.@40c., and of pulled, superfine and extra, at [illegible] ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was reported at strengthening quotations. For Liverpool: Cotton, [illegible] ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. [illegible] ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5½d. @6½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. [illegible], and heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

PERSONAL.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—MR. HENRY MYERS, so extensively and favorably known among our commercial men, has been elected Secretary of the [illegible] Navigation and Mutual Insurance Company, to the evident advantage of that institution, and the great satisfaction of his large circle of friends. To have such an efficient officer is of advantage to any Company, for his business qualifications are equally eminent with his courteous [illegible]. A [illegible] successor could hardly have been found for the deceased Charles G. [illegible], whose lamented loss he is so well [illegible] [illegible].—Mercantile Tribune, Dec. [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8.

First appearance in America in Oratorio of Mme. LA GRANGE and CARL FORMES.

GRAND SACRED ORATORIO BY THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the clergy of New-York and Brooklyn:

Rev. [illegible], Calvary Baptist Church, [illegible].
Rev. [illegible] Chapin, D. D., Church of Divine Unity.
Rev. Ed. Y. Higbee, D.D., Trinity P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Calvary P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Fred. S. Wiley, Christ P. E. Church.
Rev. Geo. [illegible], D. D., [illegible] Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., University-place Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., Church of the Puritans.
Rev. [illegible] Bedell, D. D., P. E. Church of the Ascension.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, D. D., Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, St. Luke's P. E. Church.
Rev. J. J. Owen, D. D., Professor at Free Academy.
Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., Broadway Tabernacle.
Rev. John M. Macauley, D. D., South Dutch Church, 5th-av.
Rev. John Quincy Adams, D. D., North Baptist Church, 9th-av.
Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., Editor Church Journal.
Rev. John Knox, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
Rev. [illegible] Hutton, D. D., Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square.
Rev. Oliver S. St. John, No. 241 West 38th-st.
Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., P. E. Church of Annunciation.
Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., 13th-st. Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Church of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., P. E. Episcopal Theological Seminary.
Rev. S. D. Brown, Central M. E. Church.
Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. D., Grace Church, New-York.
Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Reformed Dutch Church, Market-st.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., P. E. Church of Holy Communion.
Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., Reformed Dutch Church, 7th-av.
Rev. W. Adams, D. D., Madison-square Presbyterian Church.
Rev. W. L. Parsons, 20th-st. Congregational Church.

THE FIRST GRAND SACRED ORATORIO BY THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, when the whole of Haydn's Oratorio of THE CREATION will be performed on a scale of imposing grandeur.

MME. ANNE DE LA GRANGE, whose exalted standing in this community has been well earned by her great talent, will make her first appearance as a singer of English Sacred Oratorio, IN THE PART OF EVE, having recently devoted her time to the study of the language.

MISS ANNIE MILNER that of GABRIEL, MR. PERRING as URIEL, and CARL FORMES, for whom several of the most celebrated Oratorios, and recently "Eli," by Costa, have been composed, will take the leading parts of RAPHAEL AND ADAM.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, consisting of over 300 members, under the direction of MR. BRISTOW.

A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY, Conducted by CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Siebel's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS commences on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at the three ticket offices. On Tuesday and Wednesday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Thursday the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA MATINEE.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 2 P. M., NORMA.

Mr. ULLMAN respectfully announces that A GRAND OPERA MATINEE will take place on Friday next, Dec. 18, on which occasion will be given, FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON, the entire Opera, in three acts, of NORMA, with the following great cast:

Madame de la Grange as ... Norma
Madame Siedenburg as ... Adalgisa
Signor Bignardi (the new tenor) as ... Pollione
Signor Gassier as ... Oroveso

Tickets, admitting to all parts of the Academy, FIFTY CENTS.

The bar-rooms and amphitheatre will be closed.

NOTICE.—Those persons who could not get admittance at the last Matinee, and did not have their money returned, can get their tickets exchanged [illegible].

[illegible] THURSDAY, at the Academy of Music, [illegible]. Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2.

MR. THALBERG'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK, prior to his departure for Europe.

Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that Mr. Thalberg, after a career unexampled both in pecuniary profit, artistic success and duration of popularity, is about to depart on an extended tour through the South and South America, whence he will embark for Europe to return to his family.

Mr. Thalberg owes it both to the public and to himself to make his farewell appearance in New-York; but desirous of not interfering with the now so brilliant prospects of the opera, he has renounced the idea of giving farewell concerts on his own account, and generously volunteered to play at the Academy of Music

THREE TIMES ON OPERA NIGHTS.

Mr. Ullman is convinced that the public will not fail to avail themselves of the last opportunity to hear once more one of the world's greatest artists, whose name as the creator of a new school, which has entirely revolutionized piano playing, will rank foremost in the annals of the history of music.

Mr. Ullman cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without publicly announcing his deep obligation to Mr. Thalberg for his magnanimous coöperation in the conception and carrying out of the arrangements of the present opera season. Had it not been for the warm interest taken by Mr. Thalberg in the permanent establishment of the opera in America—an interest dictated by purely artistic feelings—the present season could hardly have differed from former ones. It was the prestige of Mr. Thalberg's great European fame and the weight of his name that enabled Mr. Ullman to present to the American public the great combination of artists, who will make the season of 1857-'8 a memorable one.

The first of MR. THALBERG'S FAREWELL APPEARANCES will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 19, when a grand opera will be given on the same evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MME. CABRADORI.

The public are respectfully informed that this well-known cantatrice is now on her way to America, having embarked from Liverpool on Dec. 5.

Mme. CABRADORI, who, during the last four years has been the leading prima donna of the Drury Lane Opera Company, will make her first appearance In Italian Opera as Lucrezia Borgia, In German Opera as Fidelio, In English Opera as Norma; and as a singer of Sacred music in MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the week:

To-day the Academy will be closed in consequence of the rehearsals for the CREATION.

On THURSDAY EVENING, at 8, grand oratorio of THE CREATION, by the New-York Harmonic Society. Mme. LA GRANGE, Miss MILNER, Mr. PERRING.

First appearance in America in oratorio of CARL FORMES.

On FRIDAY, at 2 P. M., opera matinée, NORMA. LA GRANGE, SIEDENBERG, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 8, GRAND GALA NIGHT. OPERA AND CONCERT.

First appearance in a new rôle of CARL FORMES.

The first of the farewell appearances of MR. THALBERG.

First night of Bellini's opera, I PURITANI. MADAME DE LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, CARL FORMES.

Between the acts of the opera MR. THALBERG will make his last appearance but two (prior to his departure for Europe.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THURSDAY. THE CREATION.

NOTICE.—The sale of the $1 50 seats commences this morning, at 9, at the three ticket offices.

The sale of the $1 reserved seats commences on Thursday.

Admission at the door on the evening $1; family circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

THE CREATION, BY FOUR HUNDRED PERFORMERS. LA GRANGE, MILNER, PERRING, CARL FORMES.

NOTICE.—The sale of the $1 50 seats commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the three ticket offices.

The sale of the $1 reserved seats commences on Thursday.

Admission at the door on the evening $1; family circle 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

ENGLISH SACRED ORATORIO.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY. LA GRANGE, MILNER, PERRING, FORMES. FOUR HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

NOTICE.—The sale of the $1 50 seats commences this morning at 9, at the three ticket offices.

The sale of the $1 reserved seats commences on Thursday.

Admission at the door on the evening, $1; family circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MR. FORMES.

The Director respectfully informs the public that he is assured by Mr. Formes' physician that he will be sufficiently recovered to appear on THURSDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA NIGHT. SATURDAY, Dec. 19, AT 8. OPERA AND CONCERT.

First night of Bellini's opera, I PURITANI.

LA GRANGE, [illegible], GASSIER, LABOCETTA.

Last appearance but two of MR. THALBERG.

The sale of seats commences on Friday, Dec. 18.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1857. LAST NIGHT OF MEDINA.

ANTOINE AND JEROME RAVEL in their original characters.

GABRIEL in two comic characters.

The comic pantomime of THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Ballet d'Action, THE ELOPEMENT.

MEDINA, OR A DREAM AND REALITY.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.

TO-MORROW—The Green Monster.

Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance next Saturday, [illegible] 2 o'clock, on which occasion the Green Monster will be performed.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.

SEVENTH WEEK OF THE SEA OF ICE.

OVER FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS have already witnessed this magnificent drama.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1857, And every evening during the week,

THE SEA OF ICE; Or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico ... Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer ... Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor ... Mr. Johnston
Raoul de Lascours, Captain of the Urania, Mr. Wheatleigh

TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY of AN UNEQUAL MATCH, is in rehearsal, and will be shortly produced, with a splendid distribution of characters and new scenery, by Hawthorne.

The Grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD will be produced during the approaching holidays, on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in this country.

BALCONY CHAIRS only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

On every evening this week will be performed the great local drama of THE POOR OF NEW-YORK, with its thrilling and beautiful illustrations of our City life, received each night with an enthusiasm never surpassed in New-York. The great scenic pictures of Union Square in a Snow-Storm and the Fire in Five Points, elicits each evening outbursts of delight; and the exquisite histrionic portraitures of Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Devenport, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. T. B. Johnston, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Cook, have drawn forth the warmest encomiums from the public and the press.

The Management desires to acknowledge, with pride and gratitude, this noble and generous encouragement of a native drama, which will impart an inspiration to new and higher efforts.

A romantic Christmas Tale of Prairie Life is in preparation by the [illegible] Club; also, a new five-act drama on American Manners by DION BOURCICAULT, the greatest living dramatist in the English tongue.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

Triumphant and unprecedented combination of Eminent Comedians.

Mr. Charles Mathews received by the most brilliant house of the season. Thousands unable to obtain admission.

The whole bill repeated THIS EVENING, (Wednesday.) LONDON ASSURANCE, with a GREAT CAST.

Dazzle, Mr. Charles Mathews; Meddle, Mr. Burton; Max, Mr. Brougham; Sir Harcourt, Mr. M. Smith; Charles, Mr. W. Briggs; Dolly, Mr. Setchell; Lady Gay, Mrs. L. W. Davenport; Grace, Miss Ada Clifton.

To conclude with AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC. Mr. Charles Mathews in his original character.

TO-MORROW—YOU'RE ANOTHER and CURE FOR THE HEART-ACHE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

The entertainment will commence with the Drama of ST. MARY'S EVE.

To be followed by the Drama of THE REVOLT IN INDIA.

To conclude with the Comedy of IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor ... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit ... 12 cents.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.

The performance will commence with SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

To conclude with the Pantomime of JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

THISTLE BALL.

The Managers of the THISTLE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, (Instituted 1831. Incorporated 1851.)

Respectfully announce that their FIRST AND ONLY BALL FOR THIS SEASON, WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1857, AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The Managers (ever thankful for past favors) beg to assure their friends and fellow-countrymen that the calls upon the funds of this Association, by the destitute for aid are fearfully increasing, but have, as yet, been promptly met. To enable them to continue and "Relieve the Distressed," they again earnestly solicit the wonted share of public patronage to the Thistle Ball.

Order of Dancing, according to Programme, comprising great variety, and introducing the newest and most fashionable Dances.

Professor MACPHERSON has kindly volunteered his able services as Floor Manager.

ROBERTSON'S celebrated Band has been engaged.

Mr. CLELLAND, the famous Highland Piper, will, in the garb of the "Gael," promenade the room, playing National Airs, previous to the commencement, and during the intermission of dancing.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; dancing will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. The termination of the Ball will be known by the Band playing "Guid night an' joy be wi' you a'."

Tickets $3, to admit a Gentleman and two Ladies, to be had at ADAM STODDART'S Music Store, No. 361 Broadway; WILLIAM HALL & SON, corner of Broadway and Park-place; FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, or of either of the Managers.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The gigantic moving diorama of DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by CHARLES GAYLER, Esq., The popular author and dramatist.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

CRYSTAL PALACE. GREAT CATTLE SHOW.

Visitors are respectfully informed that the refreshment saloons in the Palace will be kept open during the Cattle show, and be stocked with the choicest articles the markets afford.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Exhibitors are requested to have their machinery in operation during the Cattle Show now being held.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE HARMONIUM.

The members are particularly requested to attend the meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the RAINBOW HOTEL.

Strangers introduced at 8½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FIRST TIME OF A local comedy, from the Anglo-American, by a corps of inimitable star-authors, THE RICH OF NEW-YORK; or, LIVE AND LET LIVE; THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, cast with the full strength of the excellent company. Miss Kitty Crape, Mrs. Charles Howard. After which FOUNDED ON FACT. AFTERNOON at 3 THE RICH OF NEW-YORK; or, LIVE AND LET LIVE, exactly as in the evening. The beautiful AQUARIA, Grand Panopticon Studio; Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of THE TEMPEST, in the Lecture-room of the University Medical College, in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, beginning at 8 o'clock. On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, she will read CORIOLANUS. To avoid interruptions, it is requested that the audience will be punctual. Tickets, $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. Appleton's, Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store, and at the Clarendon, Everett, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels; also, from C. W. Polman, Janitor of the College.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York will celebrate the 237th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, at the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Dr. Osgood's,) Broadway, opposite Waverley-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Oration by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D. Seats free. The 53d annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held at the Astor House on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M. The Society, with their guests and friends will dine at the Astor House on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., and R. H. DANA, Jr., Esq., have accepted invitations to the dinner; and it is expected that Right Hon. Lord NAPIER, Hon. N. P. BANKS, CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D., and Governor KING, with other distinguished men, will also be present. Tickets may be obtained of the officers of the Society and at the Astor House.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

THE CONCERT, IN BEHALF OF THE SEWING GIRLS, by the Brooklyn Musical Institute, to be given at the Athenæum, FRIDAY, Dec. 18, promises to be both musically and financially successful. The various Societies are earnestly invited to appoint Committees for the purpose of placing tickets of admission with the "trades' people" for sale, in exchange (when sold) for their own cards, "good" for a similar amount, payable in groceries, clothing, fuel, medicines, &c., said cards to be distributed amongst the Poor Distributing Committees. Apply for tickets at G. W. MIDDLETON'S, corner of Court and Union sts., or SEDGWICK & DAY'S, No. 28 Court-st.

FAT CATTLE SHOW OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—At the Crystal Palace, will be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, 1857.

The STEAM ENGINES and a great variety of machinery will be in motion.

CHAMPNEY'S PANORAMA OF THE RHINE will be exhibited each day at 3 P. M.

Hours of exhibition, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CHARITY BALL FOR THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.—The managers are requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at No. 80 East 21st-st., at 8 o'clock, when the various committees will make their reports.

WALDEN PELL, Chairman.

ARTHUR LEARY, EDWARD S. RENWICK, } Secretaries.

E. L. [illegible], Treasurer.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Concert advertised for [illegible] is postponed until [illegible]. Full particulars will be duly announced.

AMUSEMENTS.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are seen for the price of admission. Open day and evening.—No. 548 Broadway.

A FAIR IS NOW OPEN AND WILL continue DAY and EVENING until Jan. 1, at No. [illegible], in aid of the Rev. [illegible] in [illegible] a free Church. All patronage thankfully appreciated. MRS. HOYT, Directress.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. [illegible], Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection, has a character above all other exhibitions. Its [illegible], and [illegible] to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

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The undersigned having leased the above Hotel from the 14th inst., would respectfully inform its former patrons and the public that his whole time will be devoted to the welfare of its guests. Nothing in his power will be left undone to [illegible] the United States. [illegible]

Respectfully, HENRY WHEELER.

New-York, Dec. 15, 1857.

COZZENS' HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Canal st., will be conducted by me, hereafter, under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 5 o'clock, will be established in a few days, similar to that of the American Hotel when kept by me. Board per day, $2. The restaurant will be continued as heretofore at the usual hours. WM. B. COZZENS.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A [illegible] [illegible] girl, as [illegible] waitress, or children's [illegible], of genteel appearance, kind and [illegible] disposition; thoroughly understands [illegible] from the last families will [illegible] the first style; will [illegible] [illegible] family where [illegible] and respectful manners are essential. Apply at No. [illegible] Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO MOST EXCELlent and trustworthy Protestant [illegible], cook, waiter and [illegible] [illegible] first place; will take $6 per month [illegible] [illegible] recommended as worthy [illegible] seen at No. [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN AND wife without incumbrance, (Protestant,) [illegible] [illegible] families, or would [illegible] experienced careful driver, thoroughly understands the management of horses; his wife is [illegible] a situation. [illegible] educated and most respectable [illegible] moderate wages. Apply at No. [illegible].

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND [illegible] worthy woman, a situation to do general [illegible]; is capable of filling any kind of a situation [illegible] known to the advertiser [illegible] family in want of a [illegible]; we have also a number of good plain cooks, washers and ironers, all will [illegible] at very moderate wages. Apply at No. [illegible], Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SITUAtions in the City or country. One [illegible] plain cook, washing and ironing [illegible] bread, understands meats and poultry [illegible] [illegible], wages $6; the other [illegible] reference. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman of several years' experience, a place as meat and pastry cook; understands American, French and English styles of cooking; [illegible] [illegible] in every mode required [illegible] lived in first-class places; no objection to a [illegible] of boarding-house. Apply at No. [illegible] in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN WOman of long experience, [illegible] is a good plain cook and baker, splendid seamstress, understands the care of milk and butter; will go any distance in the country, and will take [illegible] wages; strong and willing to work; can be seen at No. [illegible], near 24th-st., to-day and Monday. Highly recommended for capability and good moral character.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, [illegible] comfortable home might be found; will be found [illegible] competent person in a family that may need [illegible]; is very fond of children; references [illegible] employers whom she has lived for years. [illegible] [illegible] Madison-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN DESIRES A place as coachman or groom; is a good steady driver, and a careful hand over his horses; [illegible] carriage out in the neatest manner, which his former employer will testify; is willing to assist in the [illegible] work, and is willing to make himself useful, will take an interest in trying to please his employers; [illegible] references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation [illegible] plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, [illegible] [illegible] to make herself useful; has the best of City references; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS [illegible] competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, [illegible] all kinds of family sewing and is a [illegible] stress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address for two days, SEAMSTRESS, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible], second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible] West 20th-st., near [illegible]-av., [illegible] floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or chambermaid and to do fine washing; dress [illegible] in the neatest style. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.; has the best of City reference [illegible] until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED [illegible] [illegible], or plain [illegible] [illegible]. Apply at No. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 28th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 287 27th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing or waiting; is a good plain cook; has lived three years and a half in her last place; has the best City reference. Can be seen at her present place, No. [illegible] East 15th-st., till engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiting; or chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., in the bookstore, near the Bowery.

WANTED.—CALIFORNIA.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, accustomed to children, wishes to go with a family to California; does not get sea-sick. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 26th-st., where she lived two years.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.

MRS. McLELLAN, No. 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a very good cook; can give the best of City reference. Call, two days, at No. 36 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. K., No. 321 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid or waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as laundress; both have good City reference. Apply at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, WITH good reference, a situation to do general housework. Apply at No. 60 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED A FIRST-RATE Printer, to work at case and press, for an office in Fulton County, this State. Inquire of P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

FREE TO FAMILIES—FOR GOOD SERVANTS.—Every house can secure good, civil, capable help, daily; German, English, Welsh, Scotch and American Protestants, at moderate wages, to suit all, at the New Domestics' Institute and Home, No. 155 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive depot is conducted by respectable American ladies. All orders promptly attended to, if post-paid.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY AMERICAN WOMAN, who is a good seamstress, and is willing to be otherwise useful in a family when required. Address BRONSON, office New-York Times.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS a good cook and baker, and who will be willing to assist in washing and ironing. She must be of a quiet temper and give good City references. Apply at No. 78 West 11th-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the English and French languages, having taught the latter several years in a French school, wishes immediately a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate—a comfortable home being the principal object. Address C. R., Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK CITY SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH will be held in the Green-street Methodist Episcopal Church, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop JANES, Dr. McCLINTOCK, and Rev. R. G. ROBINSON, Rev. Dr. WISE, Rev. Dr. [illegible], Rev. [illegible] B. WAKELY and others, will be present and take part in the exercises.

[illegible], Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING BOX Land Warrants [illegible] Bonds; Nos. [illegible] and No. [illegible], for $1,000 each, have either been lost or stolen. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as application will be made to the Company for duplicate Bonds. A liberal reward will be paid on return of the Bonds to G. WESSELS, No. 83 Front-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Business Elsewhere.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,

[illegible]

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

A SPLENDID SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD AND OAK HOUSE FOUNDERY, SPLENDID MEDIUM AND PARLOR SUITES, GRAND ACTION PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES, LIBRARY, &c.

[illegible] commencing at 10½ o'clock, the largest and most valuable [illegible] furniture and carpets and carpeting [illegible] Parlor Suites, Rosewood and Oak Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Mattresses, Feathers, Bedding, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, Tools, Ladders, Ice Chests, Ice Cream Freezers, Tubs, Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Clothes Pins, Clothes Lines, Wash Boards, Wash Tubs, Boilers, Kettles, Pots, Pans, Dippers, Tin Ware, Crockery, Glass Ware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Gilt Frames, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Engravings, Mirrors, Pier Mirrors, Tea Trays, Waiters, Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Hair Oil, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Blank Books, Paper, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Scissors, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Butter Knives, Sugars, Creamers, Spittoons, Cuspidors, Fancy Articles

[illegible] Advertisement [illegible] ... S. Colman.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Loveliness.—The fairest fade the soonest, and the beautiful perishes the easiest. This is a truism, with one exception, and that is made in favor of [illegible] Hats sold by Knox, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. His latest style is [illegible] beautiful and becoming, and yet for durability, firmness and flexibility of fabric, is equal to any hat manufactured in this country or elsewhere. His new style of Caps is equally superior.

[Advertisement.]

Doctors do not disagree as to the efficacy of pure imported Gin in cases of dropsy, dyspepsia, rheumatism and general debility, and the faculty here with Dr. Mott as their spokesman, accord the palm of purity, as well as of palatability to Charles' London Cordial Gin. For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts, 75 cents; Pints, 38 cents. Beware of imitations. Buy only at Charles' Depôt, No. 40 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—That neat and pleasing drama of "St. Mary's Eve" is to be performed at this prosperous Theatre to-night, with, for the fifteenth time, the new and successful drama of "The Revolt in India," and the comedy of "In and Out of Place," which, with the divertissement given by the Chinese Family, the Crystal Pyramids, grand ascension on a single wheel, &c., &c., will form one of the best entertainments in the City.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Thousands are doctored to death. Stomach and bowel complaints depress the system. Then comes the physician with drastic purgatives, and completes the patient's prostration. Beware of such treatment. If you are wise, and resort to these pills, which uphold the physical strength while they expel the disorder.

[Advertisement.]

Murray and Lanman's Florida Water—Applied to the fevered temples of the sick, imparts a delicious sensation of coolness, and immediately relieves headache and faintness. As a perfume it is unequalled. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Consumption.—Remember Dr. Melville's lecture this evening, at Stuyvesant Institute, at 7½ o'clock precisely.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains Cured When J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is applied, Because it imparts Electro-Magnetism. For Sale at No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists, at 50 cents a bottle. Testimonials from Geo. Law, Esq., Simeon Draper, Esq., Robert B. Coleman, Esq., and from many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs Cured by wearing an oiled silk Plaster Moistened with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. Plasters, 25 cts.; Olive Tar, 50 cts. a bottle. At No. 16 State-street, and by all Druggists. Testimonials from Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Gen. Duff Green, and many other prominent persons.

[Advertisement.]

Scrofula, Salt Rheum,

And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders, and applying his Olive Tar Ointment. Twelve Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

LONG ISLAND.

A Curious Case.—In July last an officer of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested a man named Costello, having in his possession ten bags of Coffee valued at about $200, under circumstances which led the officer to believe that the property had been stolen. Costello was examined before a magistrate and discharged, there not being sufficient testimony against him to hold him for trial. [illegible] ... On the night before the arrest of Costello, about the same quantity and same kind of coffee was stolen from a ship lying at lower Quarantine, and every circumstance in the case tended to show that the stolen coffee and that recovered were the same, and under this belief it was delivered to the owner in New-York by the Sheriff. Costello, finding himself discharged from arrest, commenced a suit against the Sheriff to recover the value of the coffee. The case was tried in the Circuit Court, before Judge Birdseye yesterday, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $196—the estimated value of the coffee.

An attempt was made Monday night last to break into the Kings County Truant Institution at Flatbush. Three boards in the high fence had been forced off when the besiegers were discovered and made a hasty retreat. It is surmised that the object of the intruders was not plunder, but to give the boys there confined an opportunity to escape.

The Union Lead Works, in Brooklyn, which suspended operations for a brief period to repair machinery, have resumed again with a full force. A portion being employed upon three-quarters, and the balance upon whole time. They employ seventy men. Laborers are paid $1 per day, and for night men, $1 12½.

A Convention of Sabbath School Teachers was held in the Pierrepont Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, when a County Society was organized as an auxiliary to the State Society.

The Poor in Brooklyn.—A Special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council have reported in favor of "authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to lease the buildings Nos. 81, 83, 85 and 84 Summit-street, and that the city furnish to the order of Ex-Mayor Hall, President of the Brooklyn Benevolent Association, such quantities of coal as he may deem proper, for gratuitous distribution."

The report is to be considered next Monday evening.

Brooklyn Fire Department, W. D.—The Board of Representatives of the Brooklyn Fire Department, W. D., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Marius Brandager; Vice-President—Benjamin Wood, Jr.; Treasurer—Wm. Burrell; Secretary—John W. Underhill.

Police Telegraph.—The contract for extending the Police Telegraph line, Brooklyn, has been awarded to a man named Robinson.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Man Buried with a Belt full of Gold around Him.—About a month ago the body of a man, who was supposed to have been accidentally drowned by falling from some of the ferry-boats, was found floating in the water near the Morris Canal Pier at Jersey City. Justice Bedford held an inquest, and caused its interment at Bergen. Letters were found upon the body which showed the man to be a German named Nicholas Werner, of Mascoutha, St. Clair County, Illinois, and that he was on his way to Germany. Justice Bedford addressed a letter to Mascoutha, relating the occurrence, and a day or two since the widow of deceased made her appearance in Jersey City, and stated that her husband had a considerable amount of gold with him, which he carried in a belt about his waist. Her story was not fully credited, but to satisfy her, Justice Bedford engaged undertaker Speer to exhume the remains, and the result was the finding of a belt about the body containing $1,000 in gold. It may seem strange that this was not discovered at the inquest, but it is explained by the fact that the body, having been long in the water, was almost past handling, and was, in consequence, not so closely examined as it might otherwise have been.

A Gold Shield for Superintendent Tallmadge.—Messrs. H. & G. Soule have on exhibition, at their factory in Jersey City, a beautiful gold shield and chain, which is to be presented by the Inspectors to Superintendent Tallmadge, of the Metropolitan Police. The shield weighs 50 pennyweights, and is valued at $200. On the top is a spread eagle; in the centre the figure of Justice, surrounded by a double row of oak leaves, and at the bottom is the word "Superintendent." Upon the back is the following inscription: "F. A. Tallmadge, General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police—as a token of respect from a few friends attached to the Department—January, 1858."

Military Parades.—The Continental Guard, of Jersey City, have a drill parade to-day. Line is to be formed at the Armory at 12 o'clock, and after parading the principal streets of Jersey City, they will march to Hudson.

The Washington Grays, of Hudson City, also turn out this afternoon for drill and improvement.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 15.

[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made by S. Draper:

$1,000 Memphis City 6s		Int. ad.	71
$1,000 Hannibal and St. Jos. R. R. 7s.		Int. ad.	42
$5,000 Madison City 7s		Int. ad.	50¼
$6,000 Brunswick and Florida R. R. 7s.		Int. ad.	17½
$7,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac 7s.		Int. ad.	16
$520 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1855			47
$2,070 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1856			44½
Note of hand, L. O. Wilson, due bef. June 10, $1,775			63
25 shares American Exchange Bank			90¾
5 shares American Exchange Bank			90½
20 shares Bank of the Commonwealth			73½
10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth			73
5 shares Hanover Bank			78
25 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.			109½
25 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.			109¼
10 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co.			82
9 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co.			84
11 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.			143½

Also, the following by Albert H. Nicolay:

$1,000 Lacrosse and Mil. railr'd 8s.	Int. added	15½
$2,000 N. Ind. first mort (Gosh. line)	Int. added	56¼
$1,000 Ten. State 6 ₩ ct. b'ds of 1892	Int. added	80¾
$2,000 Terre H'te and Alton 7s.	Int. added	57¼@57½
$25,000 Mad River and L. Erie R. 7s.	Int. added	22
$3,000 Lexington City 6s.	Int. added	49½
15 shares Cleveland and Toledo railroad		42¾
10 shares American Exchange Bank		90¾
14 shares Broadway Bank		112¾
17 shares Phenix Bank		94¾

Also, the following by Adrian H. Muller:

$40,000 S. of Ind. 2½ ₩ cent stocks. Flat. 51½@52¼

SECOND BOARD.

2,000 Mich. C. Sp. c. lstm.		70 Harlem R. R.		7¾
N.Y. Cnv. Bs.	83¾	50 La. Co. & Mil. RR	s3	10
3,000 do.	83½	150 do.		10½
10 Commonwealth Bk.	65	56 M. So. & N. Ia. R.		20¾
50 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9¾	50 do.	b30	21
10 Penn. Coal Co.	62	200 do.		21¼
100 do.	s3 63	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.		42¾
50 Pacific Mail St. Co.	67	600 do.		43
50 N. Y. Cent. R.	btw 74¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	b30	74
100 Erie Railroad	16¾	25 Panama R'd		93¾

Tuesday, Dec. 15—P. M.

The news of yesterday and the Bank returns of this morning have further strengthened the Stock Exchange, and the market closes this afternoon quite firm. The sales in New-York Central were firm at 73¾ as the stock closed yesterday, to 75¾ at the close to-day; Erie, 17@17¼@17@16¾, the stock not so well supported at the Second Board as in the morning; Rock Island from 73 to 75¾ ₩ cent.; Galena, 73¾@74, buyer 30 days. Illinois Central, [illegible]; Toledo, [illegible]; Reading, [illegible] ₩ cent.; Panama rose to 93¾; Virginia Sixes 87¾, Missouris 78, Tennessee 84, New-York Central Sixes at 80 ex dividend, Eries of 1875 at 42¾, and Illinois Central Construction Bonds 85¾ ₩ cent. The speculators for the rise evince more spirit than last week, and the supply of cash stock on the Street is carried without much trouble, and in several instances free of interest upon the money advanced by the other party. The sellers against the advance in prices are still in the majority at the Board of Brokers, though the division is again being a little more equalized, as in November.

The ease in Money, on call, continues, and is quite as marked since as before resumption. The demand in this way is not large, nor is the supply of really desirable fresh paper, at dates within Bank practice, equal to the disposition of lenders. The liquidation of old indebtedness is indulgently conducted at Bank, and among the importers; notwithstanding which a number of unexpected failures, or forced renewals of paper, have occurred within the last week or two. The instances, however, are not of prominent importance. The Boston steamer, to-morrow, will take about $750,000 in Specie for New-York account. Bills closed, on London, first-class, 109¾@109⅞ at 60 days, and 111¼@111½ at sight. French Exchange, sixty days, 5.22½@5.18¾, and sight, 5.10@5.12½. The market left off steady, with a considerable number of mercantile bills unsold. The rates for these are still irregular, 107@109 ₩ cent. on London.

The New-York Central Company are paying to-day the half-yearly coupon on their 7 ₩ cent. Convertible Bonds, through Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. The Union Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable 2d January.

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co., for the month of November last, were as follows, viz:

	1857.	1856.
From freight	$50,028 19	$77,253 33
From passengers	72,902 72	68,198 07
From mail	4,462 29	3,470 63
From miscellaneous	167 79	275 85
Totals	$127,661 99	$149,197 88
Total decrease	$21,545 89.	

The rearrangement of the Public Debt of California under the late popular vote of the people is thus carefully stated in the Circular of Messrs. De Coppet & Co., of the present week. The subject is of immediate interest to all California Bondholders, as a failure to exchange or refund their evidences of claim within all the year 1858 will work a forfeiture of the debt:

In our advices of the 10th November last, we announced that the proposed law for acknowledging a portion of the debt of the State of California considered doubtful, had been ratified by a vote of the people. We condense to-day the chief points of this law: It authorizes the issue of $3,900,000 in 7 ₩ cent. bonds, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, redeemable July 1, 1877. Interest and Principal payable at the Treasury at Sacramento, Cal.—The bonds will be in sums of $500 and upwards, without any fractional parts under $100. The first coupon will fall due on Jan. 1, 1859. For the fractions, certificates will be issued which may be funded into bonds of the present issue. These bonds will be delivered in liquidation of the principal and interest of all claims entitled to consolidation. A tax of 3 ₩ cent. will be levied on all the personal and real estate of the State, in order to provide for the interest and the redemption of the principal, and all sums that may be received from the Federal Government in payment of the Civil debt shall be exclusively applied to the same object. Whenever $10,000 or upwards shall have accumulated in the Sinking Fund, after the payment of the interest, this accumulation shall be employed in the redemption of the present loan at $100 or under, public tenders being received therefor. When the bonds cannot be had at this price, the numbers of a series of them will be advertised in the newspapers, which bonds will be paid at par on presentation, and if not presented within three months, interest will cease to accrue upon them. The following are the claims which are entitled to consolidation: All titles or claims pronounced legal by the Courts; all bonds, constituting the Civil Debt, issued in virtue of the acts of 1851, 1852, 1853, 1855 and 1856, N. B.—Each bond bears on the face of it the act under which it was issued. All claims or bonds entitled to this consolidation, must be presented to the Treasury at Sacramento, California, before the 1st January, 1859, in order to be exchanged for the new bonds, after which time, if not presented, they will forfeit their privilege to the present act.

The portion of the bonds of the present emission, which, not having been applied for, shall remain on hand after the 1st January, 1866, shall be canceled.

The Governor in his message of January, 1857, represents the consolidated debt of the State to be then as follows:

3 ₩ cent. bonds (probably lost.)	$4,000
7 ₩ cent. bonds issued in 1851, red'ble 1860	180,000
7 ₩ cent. bonds issued in 1852, red'ble 1870	1,369,000
7 ₩ cent. bonds issued in 1855, red'ble 1870	700,000
7 ₩ cent. bonds issued in 1856, red'ble 1875	984,000
Total	$3,220,000

The amount of Specie sent Eastward by express, this evening, for the Boston steamer, is $683,600.

Le Huray & Co. quote Land Warrants, thus:

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 acres	$0 95	40 acres	$0 95
80 acres	75	80 acres	80
120 acres	67	120 acres	72
160 acres	77	160 acres	80

Market firm; demand brisk.

Messrs. Thompson, Moses & Co., quote Currency Land Warrants, &c., this week, as follows:

	₩ cent. dis.		₩ cent. dis.
N. Y. State Cur.	¼@ ½	Baltimore	5¼@ 5½
New-England	¼@ ¾	Interior Md.	6 @ 6½
East Jersey	¼@ ¾	Delaware	2½@ 3
West Jersey	2½@ 3	Ohio, Ind., Ky., Mo. 2	@—
Rhode Island	3½@ 4	Ills. and Wis.	7 @ 7½
Philadelphia	2½@ 3	Other S. and W.	2 @ 7½
Interior Penn.	4 @ 4½	Canada	1¼@1½
Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
Eng. Gd. ₩ £. $4 85@$4 87		Eng. Gd. ₩ £. $4 85@$4 88	
Bk. Eng. Notes $—@$4 80		Bk. Eng. Notes $—@$4 86	

LAND WARRANTS.

Acre.	Buying Price.	Acre.	Selling Price.
40	95	40	95
80	75	80	80
120	67	120	70
160	77	160	80

The interest on Second Mortgage Bonds of Hudson River Railroad Company, due 16th inst., will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 68 Warren-street.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $50,002; paid $35,592 47; and held at the close, $250,706 76.

We learn that the Uncas Bank of Norwich, has made an arrangement with Messrs. Carpenter & Vermilye to redeem their bills at ½ ₩ cent. discount.

The value of the Exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week ending to-day, is $1,033,346, against $1,942,304 the week ending Dec. 13, last year.

New-York Central Railroad and the Meeting of Stockholders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The movement on the part of the stockholders at a recent meeting in the City of New-York, and the *resolutions passed at that meeting and in the meeting* at Albany, held on the 9th inst., are calculated, as *they were intended, to produce a good result,* not only in relation to the property of this corporation, *but also in regard to railroad investments generally.* They will rouse stockholders to an observation of the manner in which their property is managed by those to whose care they have intrusted it. They will inspire those managers to activity and zeal in the discharge of their duties as trustees; inculcate a rigid economy in all departments of the business; cause a just and faithful application of the incomes of the road to the work itself and its appurtenances. Above all, they will produce independence of action and judgment on the part of every member of the Board of Managers.

It is to be regretted that this movement should have been regarded in any quarter as reflecting upon the integrity of the President or any member of the Board of Directors. Such an idea is repudiated by the fact that the meeting in New-York nominated for election every member of the late Board, with the exception of Mr. Palm, of New-York, who had publicly declined a reelection, and Mr. Spraker, who was left off for the purpose of giving place to a representative from a locality upon the line which furnishes a very large and lucrative business to the road; a locality whose citizens have, from the first introduction of Railroads in this State, contributed their full share to foster and cherish those public improvements; a locality which has always, until a very recent period, had a fair representation in the management of the Central line of Railroads.

This was not intended on the part of any stockholder as a reflection upon the character or integrity of Mr. Spraker. It is also to be regretted that citizens of Albany, many of whom I am informed were not stockholders, should have been called upon to attend the meeting at the City Hall, headed by the President of the Express Company, with a view to embarrass and interrupt the honest and fair deliberations of stockholders, rightfully acting in relation to the management of their own property. I also regret that those gentlemen should have felt called upon, *after the meeting of stockholders had passed the* resolutions and adjourned, to organize a new meeting with the view to fritter away and destroy the effect to be produced by its action. The only essential resolution which *the last meeting of Albanians* repudiated, was that which related to voting by proxy. I do not believe that either Mr. Corning, or any of *his true friends,* advised this interference.

The President of the Express Company, which has, for a long period, enjoyed a very lucrative business, at low rates, upon the Central Road, and who *has himself, with his whole family, for years traveled* free, may have felt called upon to volunteer his services to defend the President of the Railroad and laudate the work. This laudation on his part was entirely unnecessary, as *I do not believe there was* a single stockholder in that meeting who does not regard the Central Road as the best line, for a large and *profitable business,* both present or prospective, on this or on the Eastern Continent. It is so good that it will bear extravagant salaries and large expenditures without impoverishing it.

Indeed it would be difficult, by ordinary peculation, to steal this road poor in many years. This, however, constitutes no reason why its funds should not *be husbanded* and the work cherished in a true spirit of an enlarged economy. That there have been and are wrongs on the part of agents and employes of the Central Railroad, I verily believe. Those which have existed *for a few years past,* have been obvious to the most common observer. I have been anxious that these should be corrected by an application of *what I regard a proper system* of management both in relation to the finances as well as the executive business of the concern.

The managers have, as I learn, recently made *several alterations in the system of management which* are, to a considerable extent, improvements. I shall, however, regard the system as incomplete, until there shall be established separate departments for receipt and disbursement, which shall check each other in the course of their business.

The heads of these departments should be filled by *men of large railroad experience* and independence of character. The expense of thus arming them could not much exceed the sum at present paid as a standing annual counsel fee. If the spirit of the resolutions on the subject of *proxy-voting be carried* out, it will do much towards inaugurating such a system as I have suggested. The propriety of that resolution is *fully demonstrated* by the manner in which the proxies were used by the President at the late election. A ticket was made by him without consultation, generally, with his fellows in the Board or the Stockholders, from which he excluded *Mr. Sage,* of Troy, and Mr. Field, of Rochester, and without including the nominee of the stockholders in New-York or the one at Utica. This was not using those proxies in the spirit and manner in which the stockholders, who delegated the power, intended them to be used. They were used in a manner directly calculated to destroy all freedom and independence of action on the part of his compeers in the Board of Management. Each and every member of that Board are, and of right ought to be, independent representatives of the stockholders. Any other construction would make this a close corporation, and render it a despotic instead of a republican institution. I cannot but believe that the President in thus using the proxies of the stockholders, entirely mistakes not only his own true interest, but the welfare and prosperity of the corporation itself. Any extraordinary use of power calculated to degrade those who possess equal rights with him who exercises it, is, in this free country, calculated inevitably to bring down the popular sentiment upon the actor. Does Mr. Corning think that he can, with impunity, by means of foreign proxies and those of American citizens, obtained in the manner they have heretofore been, continue to control the elections of the managers of this road, so as to make not only all its officers and agents, but the directors themselves, obedient to his will? He may discover his error too late for his own good and that of the Company. He should seek to retain his power by the voluntary and free choice of the stockholders themselves.

Let it be understood that in making these remarks I am actuated by no other motives than a desire to secure the greatest good to the Corporation, as a property investment, and largely to promote its usefulness as a public institution.

I have always regarded the President as a man of transcendent ability and large Railroad experience. I think his loss to the Central Road would be greatly felt. I could not, therefore, be brought to the conclusion to aid in his removal without more cogent reasons than any that have ever been urged against him. I may also here be permitted to remark, and I hope without offence, that I regard Mr. Corning's great fault to be an inordinate love of power, and an almost total blindness to the faults and errors of his devotees.

I was one of the actors in the meeting of stockholders at Albany, and there spoke warmly upon the point in relation to proxies above presented. If I did injustice to any one in the remarks I there made, it was without intention. I intended only to attack the system itself. D. WAGER.

Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Banks in this City resumed, on Monday morning, the payment of specie on all their liabilities. The resumption has been so quietly made as scarcely to attract the attention even of the business community. This fact, which, under different circumstances, would have been very remarkable, is easily accounted for. The principal banks have been for some time paying specie, not only in adjusting their balances at the Clearing House, but for the accommodation of their customers, who were in need of coin for ordinary uses. There has been no demand for specie. It had become almost a drug in the market. It scarcely commanded a premium of one-quarter of one per cent. It had accumulated to the amount of twenty-six millions in the vaults of the City banks, about double the usual amount held by them in prosperous times; and to-day the *Star of the West* brings over two millions more from California.

This proper measure not only makes this City the centre of all that is sound in finance, but it compels other commercial places to return to the specie-paying *status,* under the penalty of a sacrifice both of money and reputation. Boston, Albany and New-Haven have already followed the example of New-York, and the other great cities cannot keep out of the circle long.

Quietly as the change has been made, it is not the less important at home and abroad. It indicates a substantial prosperity in the country, notwithstanding the recklessness of speculators, corporate and individual, and gives the assurance that the return of the business season will bring with it the customary activity. Much as the suspension is to be regretted, it will teach a salutary lesson to those who have been accustomed to regard the general prosperity as a warrant for private extravagance. Credit is but another name for debt; and we apprehend that those who seek, as well as those who furnish pecuniary accommodations, will be benefited by the experience of the last few months.

The banks in this City are entitled to great credit for this speedy return to their duty. It shows that the suspension was not only an unwilling but a forced one; and it will be likely to secure them from all legislation excepting what may be demanded by the great interests of the State in providing a sound currency for the people, and preventing a recurrence of the embarrassments through which we have just passed.

We hope those of our cousins over the water, who have been disposed to regard the recent suspensions as a recurrence of the revulsion of 1837, will give all such apprehensions to the winds. We were never more prosperous than we are now. The country is literally overburdened with the products of our industry, and though our traders may be compelled to go into liquidation, and multitudes may suffer loss from incautious investments, the general current of business, retarded though it may be, cannot be diverted from the channels of prosperity in which it runs.

New-York Central Railroad Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following slip is taken from the Times of Dec. 10:

"By Telegraph.] Albany, Wednesday, Dec. 9. At the election of Directors, about $12,250,000 in stock was represented. All the Directors were elected unanimously, except three. These three were opposed by other candidates, on the ticket prepared by the New-York stockholders, which ticket received votes representing about $2,500,000."

This is calculated to convey a wrong impression in relation to the number of stockholders who acted with those who participated in the meeting of stockholders in New-York and at Albany. There was but one printed ticket used at the election. That was not printed and ready for use until about 12 o'clock. Many stockholders had deposited their ballots before it was discovered that two of the old Directors, Sage and Field, had been left off. There was no desire on the part of any stockholder to remove any of the late Directors, except in the case of Mr. Spraker, which was on local and not personal grounds.

The whole number of votes cast is stated to be $12,250,000. This is but little more than half the number of votes that might have been cast. About half the stockholders, in amount, therefore, abstained from voting. Many of the proxies on which votes were cast by Mr. Corning or Pruyn, were sent to them in obedience to their circular, prior to the publication of the notices, calling the stockholders' meeting. If the inspectors of the election will give the number of votes cast by Mr. Corning and Pruyn upon proxies, the public will have a tolerably correct view of the matter.

If they voted upon foreign proxies, a statement of the number may be a matter of interest. D. W.

New-York Central Railroad.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following is an exhibit of the business of this road for the six months ending on the 1st February, 1858:

The receipts given are, as far as known, from the actual statements published by the Company; for the months of November, December, and January, estimates are made which will approximate very nearly to the actual results. The expenses are taken from the average *of last year's business, 55½ per cent,* although it is supposed that the reductions and economies that have been instituted since the 1st of September last, will amount in the course of the year *from that date* to about $400,000, without taking into consideration the extraordinary expenses to which the road was subjected in consequence of the peculiar severity of the Winter of 1857.

RECEIPTS.

August, actual		$663,085 87
September, actual		862,516 95
October, actual		651,441 97
November, 1856	$750,928	
Less est'd deficiency, 1857	130,000—	620,928 00
December estimated the same as 1856, but from present indications this month will show an increase over last year		667,579 00
January receipts in 1856	$460,522	
Add estimated increase	75,000—	535,522 00
This month last year the receipts were very much reduced in consequence of the unprecedented severity of the season. The estimated increase of $75,000 will fall short of the actual result.		
Total		$4,021,070 79
Expenses at the rate of 55½ ₩ cent	$2,231,694 29	
Six months' interest	485,435 00	
Six months' contribution to Sinking Fund	56,647 00	
Total expenses, interest and Sinking Fund		2,773,776 29
Balance, net profits		$1,247,294 50
Six months' dividends at 4 ₩ cent		959,782 00
Surplus after paying dividend		$287,512 50

The New-York Central Company.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

At the meeting of the Directors of this Company, held on the afternoon of the 9th inst., the following communication from the Treasurer of the Company was submitted to the Board:

The New-York Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Dec. 9, 1857.

To the President and Directors of the Company:

Gentlemen—*It is* apparent from recent remarks and discussions, bearing upon the matter, that some of the stockholders of the Company are unacquainted with the true condition of its affairs, and with the system upon which its business is conducted.

I deem it proper, therefore, to state to the Board that, since I have had charge of the Treasurer's office, I have uniformly given to those of the stockholders who have applied at the office, all the information in my power in reference to the affairs of the Company, and to the mode of transacting its business, in its various departments, exhibiting to them, for that purpose, its books and papers, and rendering every reasonable aid and facility at my command for any examination they desired to make.

I found this to have been the settled practice of the office, and I have continued it, as well for that reason as because I consider it proper in itself. I have at all times performed this duty cheerfully, giving it a priority over other official duties, although, from its character, it necessarily requires no small amount of time and attention.

It is manifest, however, from the magnitude of the Company's business and the large number of its stockholders, that such information cannot be given in detail by letter [illegible] in every respect, if so communicated, as when given personally.

My practice in this respect has, I have every reason to believe, met the sanction of the Board, but it has occurred to me that it might be well that their approval should be expressed in form upon their minutes. Respectfully submitted,

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

Whereupon, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Treasurer is in pursuance with the uniform practice of the Company since its organization, and meets the full and cordial approval of the Board and that he be authorized to continue the same, and to give all Stockholders requesting it every reasonable aid in his power at all times to ascertain for themselves the true state and condition of the Company's business and affairs, and the system upon which the same are conducted.

It was also ordered that the communication of the Treasurer and the foregoing resolution, be published.

Enforcing a Letter of Credit.

From the New-York Express.

An interesting suit arising out of the New-York commercial embarrassments had been decided by the Paris Tribunal of Commerce. Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, of New-York, having given a large order to M. M. Afford & Shaffler, of Lyons, opened a credit to them of 125,000f., at the Bank of M. M. Rothschild de Lowenberg & Co., of Paris, and the latter gentlemen sent to the Lyons firm a notification to that effect. Accordingly, for goods supplied, they drew bills on Rothschild & Co. for 100,000f., and their bills were duly accepted. They consequently drew two other bills for 5,000f., for a further supply of goods, but the bankers declined to accept them, on the ground that they had received orders from New-York, on account of the crisis, not to do so. On the 26th of November Afford & Shaffler brought an action before the Tribunal of Commerce against M. M. Rothschild & Co. to compel them to accept the bills, and the tribunal, finding that the plaintiffs had only sent their goods to New-York in consequence of the notification of the defendants that a credit of 125,000f. was opened, and ordered that the bills should be accepted within 24 hours.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular, Dec. 13.

My last circular was dated 9th inst. Yesterday the *Europa* arrived with dates to 28th ult. Monetary matters had so decidedly improved, that an early reduction in the Bank rate of interest was looked for as certain. This, with the very favorable Indian news, had infused a more cheerful and hopeful feeling among the commercial community, but had not arrested the declining tendency in articles of produce. Cotton in Liverpool had declined ⅛d.@¼d. ₩ lb. on the better grades, and from that to 1d. ₩ lb. on the lower, with sales for the week of 27,000 bales. On Friday and Saturday, however, the business was larger, and prices slightly better. The Manchester market was gloomy, and prices much depressed. Consols advanced to 91½@91¾.

The transactions during the past week in this market have been confined to small parcels picked up by spinners at about 11½c. ₩ lb. for Good Middling Uplands. There is very little on the market, the arrivals continue on a very moderate scale, and the quality all ranges above Middling. Holders do not press sales, and business closed dull yesterday, at my last week's quotations. The sales from 8th inst. I estimate at 1,500 bales; the export during the same time has been to Liverpool, 550; Havre, 656. Total 1,206 bales.

Cotton in Transitu—Nothing done in floating Cotton during the past week, holders are not offering the limited quantity now here.

Southern Markets, as reported by mail, and of which particulars are given elsewhere, are all lower, caused by the unfavorable accounts from Liverpool difficulties in negotiating, &c. It will be noticed that a large proportion of the business has been done for other foreign markets than Great Britain. The same remark will apply to the business transacted for a week later as reported by telegraph. The exchange buyers in New-Orleans and at other seaboard markets are much more particular of late in their scrutiny of names offered as bill-drawers.

Crop—I am confirmed in the opinion expressed in my last circular on the subject of crop. In some parts of the southwestern cotton region bolls opened after the frost of 19th and 20th November, and the top crop of a large portion of the Cotton-growing States would be saved. The weather since the frost has generally been favorable for picking.

Receipts at the ports for the week amount to 112,000 bales, against 120,000 bales last year, and 144,000 bales the year previous. The deficit in total receipts has increased, and is now 348,000 bales. At New-Orleans for a week later, the receipts are the same as in the corresponding week of last year, say 64,000 bales; while at Mobile they were but 17,000 bales, against 32,000 bales same week last year. We are now, and shall be until the end of January next, comparing with the heaviest weeks of last year.

Exports—The exports to Great Britain are larger this week than was expected, amounting to 48,000 bales, and increasing to 54,000 bales, the total amount [illegible] last year. France has taken 11,000 bales, against 12,000 bales in the corresponding week last year. There is a deficit to France in the total export of [illegible] bales, but to other foreign ports the decrease is only 4,000 bales.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since Sept. 1, as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P'ts	728,000	1,076,000	1,108,000	767,000	659,000
Ex. to G. B.	265,000	211,000	287,000	262,000	186,000
Ex. to France	67,000	102,000	136,000	78,000	45,000
Ex. to other F.P.	44,000	48,000	94,000	36,000	42,000
Total exports	376,000	361,000	517,000	376,000	273,000
Stock on hand	379,000	559,000	464,000	346,000	362,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	112,000	120,000	144,000	87,000	90,000
Ex. to G. B.	48,000	30,000	50,000	39,000	21,000
Ex. to France	11,000	12,000	32,000	10,000	19,000
Ex. to other F. P.	4,000	5,000	19,000	2,000	4,000
Total exports	60,000	57,000	100,000	51,000	45,000

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The following are the footings of our bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	50,733,000
Specie	4,350,000
Due from other Banks	5,525,000
Due to other Banks	4,139,000
Deposits	15,027,000
Circulation	5,863,000

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Monday, Dec. 14.

The *Europa's* news caused a decline of ⅛c. in the middling to fine grades of Cotton. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales at 10c.@10½c. for middling to strict middling. Receipts to-day, 14,500 bales. Sugar buoyant at 4¾c.@5½c. Molasses, 20c. Mess Pork dull, owing to large arrivals. It is held at $16, but buyers demand a reduction. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼c.; hams, 8c. Rio Coffee—Sales to-day, 5,500 bags, at 9½c.@9¾c. Freights have slightly declined. Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d.@½d.; do. to Havre, 1c. Exchange, nominally unchanged.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 20,000 bales, at 10c. for middling. *Receipts to-day, 7,000 bales. The receipts* at this port up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, fall short 158,000 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 315,500 bales. Stock, 241,000 bales. Mess Pork dull at $14. Lard in kegs, 10c.@11c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d.@7-16d., and to Havre, ⅝c. Sterling Exchange, 104¼@105⅜. Exchange on New-York, 99½@99¾.

Oswego, Tuesday, Dec. 15—6 P. M.

Flour is unchanged. Wheat firmer; sales of 20,000 bush. at 86c. for Milwaukee Club, delivered to boats; Chicago Spring is held at 83c.; included in the sales are 3,000 bush. very choice at 95c. *Canal Exports*—19,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipped by Railroad*—5,000 bbls. Flour. The weather is mild.

Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 15—6 P. M.

Flour firm. Wheat steady. Corn—A declining tendency. Oats dull. *Receipts to-day*—2,300 bbls. Flour; 5,500 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Corn.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Tuesday.—*First Board.*—$2,000 City Railroad 6s. C. & P., 83¾; $1,000 do., 84; $200 Pennsylvania 5s, 84¾; $3,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 60¼; $1,000 Catawissa Railroad 7s, 41; $2,000 Del. Railroad Mort. 6s, 70; $500 Catawissa Incon. Bonds, 30; $1,000 City 6s, C. & P., 83¾; $2,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 53; [illegible] Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '72, 74; 100 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼; 17 Morris Canal Preferred, 95; 20 Harrisburg Railroad, 53¾; 100 Long Island Railroad, 9¼; 200 New-Granada, ¾; 40 Bank of Pennsylvania, 10½; 5 Philadelphia Bank, 96; 12 City Bank, 40.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 109; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible] [illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
[illegible]			

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
[illegible]			

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
Philadelphia	New-York	Havana	Dec. 17

Passengers Sailed.

In brig Amy Stuart, for St. Thomas—Dr. [illegible] [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—[illegible]

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—[illegible]

In schr. John Griffiths, from Key West—Wm. T. Howe.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. [illegible] | Gov. Island. [illegible] | Hell Gate. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

[illegible]

Bark Lyra, Bonnie, Havana Dec. 6, with sugar, cigars, tobacco and oranges to Moses Taylor & Co.

[illegible]

Schr. Flying Scud, Colburn, Baltimore 6 ds., with grain to B. N. Fox.

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, from N. to N. E.

BELOW—Bark Ariel, Cheeseman, from Port au-Prince.

Sailed.

Barks Benefactor, (new,) Corning, Hong Kong; [illegible] Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 15—Arr. ship Sea Lion, [illegible]; bark Pilot Fish, Hoyt, [illegible]; J. W. Drake, do.; [illegible]

Memoranda.

[illegible]

Whalers.

[illegible]

Anchored at Paita, Nov. 2, ship Mary Ann, [illegible] bark Dominga, 300 sperm and whale; [illegible] Ohio, one large sperm whale since last reported; [illegible] Queen, Houghton, one whale to fill.

Memoranda.

Clipper-ship Aurora, at San Francisco from New-York, reports on the 21st of April experienced a violent hurricane, and while the ship was lying to under fore and main topsail and spencer, shipped a heavy sea which stove booby hatch and filled the cabin with water; also sprung head of foremast. May 21, lat. 57 43, experienced a violent gale, the vessel lying to under main topsail and main spencer, sprung rudder head and was obliged to put into Rio Janeiro for repairs, and lay there 42 days. Was 36 days from Rio Janeiro to Cape Horn, where we experienced heavy westerly gales for 23 days; [illegible] Crossed the Equator in the Pacific Oct. 8, in lon. 122.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, Nov. 28, brig R. T. Martin, for New-York in 3 days.